

The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[The MINING JOURNAL is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper and for Transmission Abroad.]

No. 2409.—VOL. LI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1881.

WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE SIXPENCE PER ANNUM, BY POST £1 4s

MR. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
AND MINING SHARE DEALER.
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1842.

BUSINESS transacted in all descriptions of MINING Stocks and Shares (British and Foreign), Consols, Bonds (Foreign and Colonial), Railways, Insurance, Assurance, Telegraph, Tramway, Shipping, Canal, Gas, Water, and Dock Shares, and all Miscellaneous Shares.
Business negotiated in Stocks and Shares not having a general market value.

Every Friday a general and reliable List issued (a copy of which will be forwarded regularly on application), containing closing prices of the week.

MINES INSPECTED.
BANKERS: CITY BANK, LONDON—SOUTH CORNWALL BANK, ST. AUERLE.

SPECIAL DEALINGS in the following, or part—
45 Almada, 6s. 30 Hingston Down, £1 3 9
25 Welch United, 31s. 5 Indian Queens Consols, 7s. 6d.
30 Carnarvon Cop., 18s. 100 Indian Kingston, 17s.
100 Callao-Bis, 15s. 9d. 100 Javali, 6s.
10 Devon Con., £2 2s 6d 50 Killifreth, £1 13s.
25 Devon Friendship, 17s. 6d. 60 Kapanga, 9s.
5 Derwent, 17s. 20 Last Chance, 17s.
50 East Caradon, 10s. 25 Leadhills, 22s.
25 East Chiverton, £1 7s. 50 Marke Valley, £1 6s 3
10 East Devon, 8s. 9d. 50 Morfa Du, 13s. 9d.
25 E. Roman Grav., 16s. 100 Nouv. Monde, 13s. 9d.
25 East Van, 17s. 6d. 50 No. Penstruthal, 17s 6
50 Frontino, £3 10s. 50 New W. Caradon, 10s
30 Glenrock, £1 8s. 9d. 20 Pandora, 13s. 9d.
25 Glenrover, 9s. 6d. 50 Polrose, 15s.
50 Gold Coast, 1/4 pm. 50 Port Phillip, 5s. 6d.
10 Groswinlon, £2 1/2. 50 Potosi, 13s. 6d.
50 Herodsfoot, 10s. 50 P. of Wales, 13s. 9d.
* * * SHARES SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY (ONE TWO, OR THREE MONTHS) ON DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

* * * SPECIAL BUSINESS at CLOSE PRICES in all Market TIN, COPPER, and LEAD SHARES, and business negotiated in shares not having a general Market value.

JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1842.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.—SPECIAL BUSINESS in:—
Devala Moyar. Indian Kingston. Rhodes Reef.
Devala Central. Indian Phoenix. South-East Wynad.
Great Southern Mysore. Mysore. South Indian Gold.
Indian Glenrock. Ooregum. Tarnacherry.
At CLOSE MARKET PRICES, free of commission.
* * * Reliable information given on any of the above. A daily price list issued giving closing quotations. SPECIAL BUSINESS in Frontino and Bolivia Potosi, Ruby, Nouveau Monde, and Richmond.

* * * SHARES IN THE ABOVE INDIAN OR OTHER GOLD AND SILVER MINES SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY ONE, TWO, OR THREE MONTHS ON DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

RAILWAYS—FOREIGN BONDS—SPECIAL BUSINESS.
Fortnightly Accounts opened on receipt of the usual cover.
JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN STOCKS AND SHARES—SPECIAL BUSINESS.
Fortnightly Accounts opened on receipt of the usual cover.
JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
AND MINING SHARE DEALER
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1867.

BUSINESS transacted in STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES and MISCELLANEOUS SHARES of every description. RAILWAYS, BANKS, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL BONDS. TRAMWAYS, TELEGRAPHS, and all the LEADING INVESTMENTS. Accounts opened for the Fortnightly Settlement. A List of Investments free on application.

Mr. BUMPUS has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—
30 Almada, £2 1/2. 30 East Caradon, 12s. 6d. 75 Pen-y-Osredd, 21s.
100 Alankoo, 2s. 6d. 100 Exchequer, 4s. 100 Port Phillip, 6s.
100 Almada, 6s. 15 Frongoch, £3 1/2. 100 Plumas Eureka, £2 13 9
25 Bedford United, 35s. 25 Frontino, £3 7s. 6d. 25 Ruby, £4 1/2.
25 Colorado, £2 12s. 6d. 50 Glenroy, 10s. 10 Richmond, £2 15 7s. 6d.
70 Callao Bis, 10s. 50 Great Holway, £2 1/2. 10 So. Condurow, £10 1/2.
30 Copiapo, £2 18s. 9d. 75 Gold Coast, 34s. 50 Sierra Buttes, £10 1/2.
40 Carnarvon, 17s. 6d. 60 Goodereve, 22s. 6d. 80 Tankerville, 10s. 6d.
4 Carn Brea. 50 Hingston Down, 27s. 50 Tamar.
50 Devala-Moyar. 50 Herodsfoot. 100 Van and Glyn Uni.
70 Don Pedro, 9s. 9d. 100 L.X.L., 4s. 15 Wh. Grenville, £12.
15 Devon Consols, £2 1/2. 25 Killifreth. 40 West Kitty, £3 1/2.
75 Dev. Friendship, 13s 6 1/2. 130 La Plata, 27s. 40 Wheel Jewell, 11s.
1 Dolcoath, £2 1/2. 25 Marke Valley, 27s. 100 West Crebtor, 8s. 3d.
40 Derwent. 100 Nouv. Monde, 14s. 6d. 15 Wheel Basset, £5 18 9
50 Eberhardt, 14s. 50 New Trumpet, 22s. 6d. 50 W. Goldolphin, £2 1/2.
25 East Van, 20s. 60 Potosi, 12s. 6d. 10 Wheel Agar.
50 E. Roman Gravels. 40 Prince of Wales.

SPECIAL BUSINESS, at close prices, in the SHARES of all the principal HOME and FOREIGN MINES.

Mr. BUMPUS devotes special attention to these Securities, and is in a position to afford reliable information and advice to intending investors and others.

The position of the TIN market is steadily improving, and, in all probability, there will be a further considerable advance in the price of this metal before the end of the year.
Shares in SOUND TIN MINES should, therefore, be bought at present prices. Many of them are likely to have an early and substantial rise. Those who have followed my advice during the past few months can now realise good profits, and there is still every prospect that higher prices will be reached before long. I particularly recommend the purchase of shares in—
WHEAL GRENVILLE. WEST GODOLPHIN.
WEST KITTY. WHEAL AGAR.
for an important rise in value and dividends.

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ESTABLISHED 1867.

FOR SALE:—
30 Alankoo, 2s. 6d., pm. 30 Indian Con. 100 Pelyn Wood, 8s.
80 Almada, 6s. 25 Indian Glenrock, 30s. 15 Panulicillo, £5 7s.
40 Brazilian. 55 Indian Phoenix, 20s. 55 Pestarena, 8s.
20 Birdseye, £1 17s. 75 Indian Trevelyan, 20s. 80 Potosi, 12s. 6d.
50 Chile, 15s. 9d. 150 I.X.L., 4s. 150 Port Phillip, 6s.
100 Chontales, 2s. 60 Javali, 6s. 70 Rhodes Reef, 15s.
25 Colar, 2s. 6d., pm. 40 Kapanga, 9s. 3d. 115 Richmond, £15 1/2.
25 Cootacovli, 2s. 6d. pm. 35 La Plata, £1 7s. 10 Rossa, 3s. 3d.
15 Copiapo, £2. 10 Linares, £2 18s. 9d. 20 Ruby, £4 1/2.
50 Devala Moyar, £1 6s. 100 London and Callifornia. 50 Russell Uni., 8s.
70 Devala Provident. 25 Michipicoten, £1 6s 6 1/2. 50 Sortridge.
100 Don Pedro, 9s. 50 Mysore Reef, 10s. 25 San Pedro, 10s.
15 Eberhardt, 12s. 3d. 50 Mysore Reefs, 10s. 60 Santa Cruz, 13s. 6d.
50 E. Wh. Rose, 10s. (10s. paid). 100 Nouv. Monde, 14s. 20 S. E. Wynad, 25s.
25 Frongoch, 4s. 25 New Quebrada, £4 1/2. 10 Tarnacherry, 22s.
25 Frontino, £3 7s. 6d. 75 Olathie, 12s. 6d. (15s. paid). 50 Vinnberg.
50 Flagstaff, 6s. 3d. 50 Ooregum, 11s. 25 W. Goldolphin, £2 1/2.
70 Gold Coast, 7s. 6d. pm. 50 Old Shepherds, 10s. 80 Yorke Peninsula.
50 Gold Hill. (10s. paid.)
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No. 835, Vol. XVI., for OCTOBER month, will shortly be ready, and will be sent to customers on application.

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Buyers of mine shares should not be misled by advertised quotations, but send orders to buy at market price. Many shares offered are never supplied.

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The following SHARES are FOR SALE at prices affixed, unless price advances
or shares are withdrawn:—

60 Bratsberg, £1 17s. 6d. 50 Gt. Polgooth United, 100 So. Devon Uni., 37s 6
95 Devon Friendship, £1 paid, 15s. 80 Sortridge Con. (£1
18s. 100 Goodereve, 19s. 6d. paid), 17s.
70 Devon Great United 60 Hoover Hill, £1 paid, 150 South Wheel Crebtor,
(£1 5s. paid), 23s 6d 16s. 6d. offer wanted.
100 Frongoch (offer). 150 Pen-y-Osredd, 19s 6 20 Van, £3 1/2.

TO SHAREHOLDERS—FOR SPECIAL SALE AT NET PRICES, OR OFFERS.
400 GREAT SOUTHERN MYSOORE, in one lot (£1 paid), 9s. per share.
100 TAMAR SILVER-LEAD, £1 0s. 6d.
100 BODIDRIS, 5s. 3d. (cheap).
300 WALA WYNAD (£1 paid), 6s. 3d.

TO SHAREHOLDERS. FOR SPECIAL SALE. OFFERS CAN BE MADE.
35 Callington Consols. 50 Lady Ashburton. 100 Southwark and Dept-
ford Tram. 210 East Wheel Rose. 340 Mounts Bay. 25 Silver Peak.
10 Firmin and Son. 20 North London Subur-
ban Trams. 100 Gold Mining Associa-
tion of Canada. 260 Old Shepherds. 190 Tresavean.
10 Hornachos (£3 paid). 125 Parka Mines. 200 Yorkshire Discount.
195 Indian Queens. 50 Sentein.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH.
60 East Chiverton. 50 New Kitty. 250 Wheel Jewell.
100 Greys Brewery. 20 Roman Gravels. 80 West Phoenix.
500 Herodsfoot. 170 South Darren. 40 West Kitty.
300 Wheel Jane.

N.B.—SELLERS MUST STATE NUMBER AND LOWEST PRICE FOR CASH.

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MINING AGENT, AND STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
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MINING INVESTMENTS.—Third Edition, just published.
"What to Select, and What to Avoid," by ALFRED THOMAS, 10, Coleman-
street, London, E.C. Will be forwarded on receipt of 12 stamps.

HENRY GOULD SHARP, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BANKERS—London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

TO INVESTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS.
WHEAL JANE (TIN) MINE,
KEA, CORNWALL.

In 12,288 Shares. £1 10s. 6d. paid. Present price, £1 5s. per share.

NOTE.—In the *Mining Journal* of 27th August last I advised these shares at 12s. 6d. to 15s., and I stated as follows:—

THE CHEAPEST TIN SHARES IN CORNWALL—SAFE TO BUY.

Safe to rise 200 to 500 per cent. Will no doubt resume dividends in 1882.

NOTE.—They have already risen in price 100 per cent., and I now state they will rise 100 per cent. higher on their present value within six months.

The newly-erected 50-in. pumping-engine will take the water to the 30 fathom level, after which they will be able to double and treble their returns of tin, and resume dividends, also be ready to sink the shaft for a 90 fathom level. There are very large deposits of tin to come away and to be laid open. I am convinced the mine will pay again, and pay well, and I very strongly advise the purchase of shares at present low price—25s. each. The machinery, engines, &c., upon the property cost £16,000.

12,288 SHARES at £1 5s. IS ONLY £15,360 FOR THE WHOLE MINE.

NOTE.—Compared with all the tin mines in Cornwall, Wheal Jane shares are intrinsically and honestly worth £2 per share. The mine is now making profits. They have "six" engines upon this mine—in fact, no mine is more efficiently equipped with machinery for laying open the ore ground in the various levels, &c.

£16,896 WAS PAID IN DIVIDENDS ON AN OUTLAY OF £5,330.

Under new management the mine is being worked in a very vigorous and miner-like way. They have 150 persons employed at surface and underground.

THE SALES OF TIN SPEAK FOR THE MINE.

SEPTEMBER SALE OF TIN (four weeks) REALISED £556.

OCTOBER SALE OF TIN (three weeks) REALISED £542.

NOVEMBER SALE OF TIN (two weeks) EXPECTED TO REALISE £750 OR MORE, LEAVING A GOOD PROFIT.

A MAP OF THE MINE will be forwarded on application.

TO INVESTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS.
WHEAL JEWELL (COPPER) MINE,
MARAZION, CORNWALL.

In 12,000 Shares. £0 16s. 6d. paid. Present price £0 12s. 6d. per share.

THE CHEAPEST COPPER SHARES IN CORNWALL—SAFE TO BUY.

Safe to rise 100 to 300 per cent. Will no doubt pay dividends in 1882.

NOTE.—I strongly advise the purchase of these shares at present price, 12s. 6d. This is one of the most promising copper mines in Cornwall, situated in a district which has returned immense profits, and from which several millions worth of copper ore has been sold. It has excellent prospects, as sales of ore prove, and those who buy now cannot fail to make a large profit upon outlay.

NOTE.—They sold 103 tons of copper ore in June for four months. In August they sold 146 tons, and have now 120 tons, making 269 tons for the present four months working. These sales will shortly increase to 100 tons per month, and by the time the lode is cut in the 70 fathom level they will lay open a large extent of copper ore ground 20 fathoms in depth.

They have 58 men working underground and at surface. If my readers were to see this mine they would not hesitate a moment in buying shares. It is not like an old worked out deep mine in 100,000 shares of £1 each. There are 12,000 shares, and the mine only 70 fathoms deep, opening up rich for copper in a district, surrounding and adjoining mines which have paid immense dividends.

12,000 SHARES AT 12s. 6d. EACH IS ONLY £7500 FOR THE MINE.

Wheal Jewell will pay well to buy at 12s. 6d. each. Certain to rise. Compare it with Cornish companies in 40,000 to 100,000 shares of £1 each.

ESTABLISHED 1852.
HENRY GOULD SHARP, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
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GRANVILLE SHARP, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
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Recommends the purchase of shares in SOUND TIN MINES.

In consequence of the generally improved and improving condition of Trade and Commerce, assisted by the continued reduction of the stocks of Tin, the market for that metal has been, and is still, steadily improving, with good prospects of a further 40 to 50 per cent. advance.

SHARES in all SOUND TIN MINES are certain to advance proportionately.

GRANVILLE SHARP specially recommends the purchase of shares in the EAST CHIVERTON SILVER-LEAD MINE, it being on the eve of proving a very valuable property, as evidenced by the recent important discovery in the 90 fm. level driving west, where is a course of rich silver-lead ore already proved for nearly 30 fms., and has opened up in a few weeks reserves valued at £5000 to £8000 between that (90 fm.) level and the level over. A 50-ton parcel of the ore sold recently for £13 per ton. EAST CHIVERTON MINE is on the same lode which in the mine immediately west produced between the years 1863 and 1872 silver-lead ore that realised very nearly HALF A MILLION STERLING, and between 1875 and 1880 LEAD and BLENDE ORES amounting to £110,000. These facts can be verified by the books in Mr. Granville Sharp's possession, at 32, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

BANKERS: London and Westminster, E.C.

Messrs. H. MANSELL AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE
DEALERS, 19, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.
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The following Shares are FOR SALE at prices affixed, unless price advances or shares are withdrawn:—

*200 Herodsfoot, 6s. 3d. 75 Bodidris, 20s. 43 West Phoenix, 14s. 9d.

150 Wheal Jane, offer wd. 100 W. Craven Moor, offer 50 South Crebtor, £1.

50 E. Craven Moor, 5s 6 25 Wheal Jewell, 3s. 6d. 10 Van, £3 1/2.

* HERODSFOOT.—A lower offer may be accepted for these, as holder is unable to meet further expected calls.

FOR SPECIAL SALE AT NET PRICES—400 Great Southern Mysore, in One Lot (£1 paid), 8s. 7d. 200 Herodsfoot, 6s. 3d.

FOR SPECIAL SALE. OFFERS CAN BE MADE:—

25 Callington Consols. 20 Hornachos, £3 paid. 150 Southwark and Dept-
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ban Trams. 100 Gold Mining Associa-
tion of Canada. 150 Sentein. 50 Yorkshire Discount.
30 Silver Peak.

Messrs. F. E. WATSON AND CO.,
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PARIS, 1875.
BRONZE MEDAL, 1875.



ORDER OF THE CROWN OF PRUSSIA.



FALMOUTH, 1861.
SILVER MEDAL, 1861.

A DIPLOMA—HIGHEST OF ALL AWARDS—given by the Geographical Congress, Paris, 1875—M. Favre, Contractor, having exhibited the McKean Drill alone as the MODEL BORING MACHINE for the ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

SILVER MEDAL of the Highland and West of Scotland Agricultural Society, 1875—HIGHEST AWARD.

At the south end of the St. Gothard Tunnel, where

THE MCKEAN ROCK DRILLS

Are exclusively used, the advance made during eight consecutive weeks, ending February 7, was 24'90, 27'60, 24'80, 26'10, 28'30, 27'10, 28'40, 28'70 metres. Total advance of south heading during January was 121'30 metres, or 133 yards.

In a series of comparative trials made at the St. Gothard Tunnel, the McKean Rock Drill continued to work until the pressure was reduced to one-half atmosphere (7½ lbs.), showing almost the entire motive force to be available for the blow against the rock—a result of itself indicating many advantages.

The GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY has adopted these Machines for the SEVERN TUNNEL; the LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY for the FESTING TUNNEL; and the BRITISH GOVERNMENT for several Public Works. A considerable number of Mining Companies are now using them. Shafts and Galleries are driven at from three to six times the speed of hand labour, according to the size and number of machines employed, and with important saving in cost. The ratio of advantage over hand labour is greatest where the rock is hardest.

These Machines possess many advantages, which give them value unapproached by any other system of Boring Machine.

THE MCKEAN ROCK DRILL IS ATTAINING GENERAL USE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD FOR MINING, TUNNELLING, QUARRYING, AND SUB-MARINE BORING.

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The SAME Machine may be used for sinking, drifting, or open work. Their working parts are best protected against and accidents. The various methods of mounting them are the most efficient.

N.B.—Correspondents should state particulars as to character of work in hand in writing us for information, on receipt of which a special definite answer, with reference to our full illustrated catalogue, will be sent.

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MILL BANDS, HOSE, AND LEATHER FOR MACHINERY PURPOSES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having secured the Grants of several VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTIES (TIN AND COPPER), in the St. Blazey District, in the vicinity of Fowey Consols, &c., is DESIROUS of OBTAINING the CO-OPERATION of CAPITALISTS for their EXPLORATION. There is little or no risk involved in the undertakings, and the capital required in each case is very limited. R. SYMONS

11, Parade, Truro, 3rd February, 1881.

MAP OF CALLINGTON, CALSTOCK, AND TAVISTOCK MINING DISTRICTS.

Proposed to be published by subscription, a MAP of the ABOVE DISTRICTS, showing the names and boundaries of all existing settlements, roads, cross-roads, and every other matter which such a map should contain. Persons disposed to patronise the publication—at One Guinea per copy—will please send their names as early as possible to me. R. SYMONS, Mineral Surveyor, Truro.

February 3rd 1881.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

AN ELIGIBLE OPPORTUNITY is now offered for the SETTLEMENT of an ACTIVE YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN CANADA. He will be enabled to obtain his profession as a Solicitor in five, or if he be a Graduate in three years. Cost of living about £150. In the meantime he will have active work, and obtain a knowledge of the Dominion, which is destined to become one of the most prosperous of the Colonies. Premium, £100 sterling.

HERBERT C. JONES,

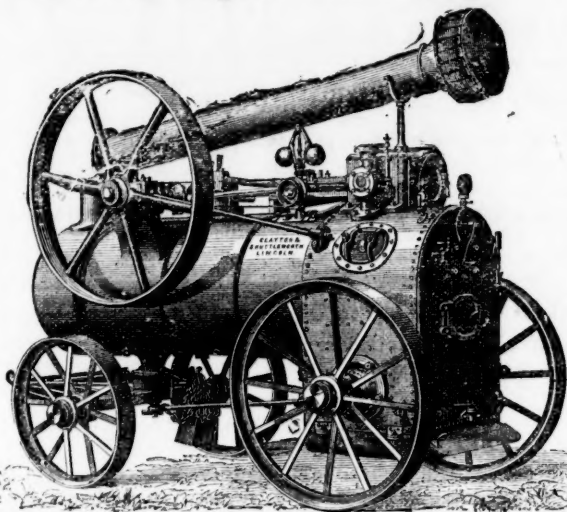
22, Wellington-street, Toronto.

Canada Land and Loan Agency.

1880-81.—MELBOURNE (AUSTRALIA) EXHIBITION.

Portable Engine—Gold Medal.

Thrashing Machine—Gold Medal.



The Royal Agricultural Society of England have awarded Every First Prize to CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH, for Portable and other Steam Engines since 1863, and Prizes at every Meeting at which they have competed since 1849.

GOLD MEDALS, AND OTHER PRIZES,

Have been awarded to CLAYTON AND SHUTTLEWORTH at the various International Exhibitions of all Nations, including LONDON, 1851, 1862; PARIS, 1855, 1867, 1873; VIENNA, 1857, 1866, 1873;

for their

STEAM ENGINES, Portable and Fixed (For Coals, Wood, Straw, and every description of Fuel.)

THRASHING MACHINES.
GRINDING MILLS.

TRACTION ENGINES, &c.

Catalogues in English and in all Continental Languages free on application.

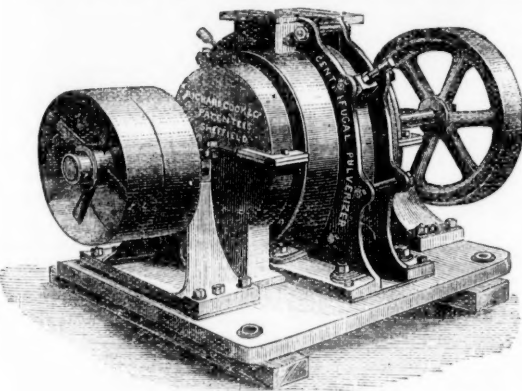
CLAYTON AND SHUTTLEWORTH,

STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN, & 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

LUCOPS'

Patent Centrifugal Pulveriser,

(Two tons per hour with 5 horse-power actual.)



For reducing to an impalpable powder, or to any requisite degree of fineness, all materials capable of being thus treated. CEMENT, CHEMICALS, GRAIN, COAL, COLOURS, PHOSPHATES, LIME, COPPER, TIN, ZINC, and other Ores with rapidity, completeness, and perfect uniformity.

THE ONLY GUARANTEED MACHINE FOR

GOLD QUARTZ.

This mill consists of a circular iron casing, the section being elliptical in form, and is fixed vertically on a firm bed or foundation plate, a shaft runs through the centre of the casing on which is keyed a series of arms, in the extremities of which revolve two or more slightly oblong iron rollers, which, when put in motion, fly off from the centre and run upon the interior periphery of the casing, and by centrifugal force crush and pulverise the article under treatment.

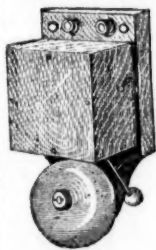
The effect produced by this system is most extraordinary in its practical results, the power required is small in consequence of the comparative absence of friction from the working parts of the mill, the combined results of the rolling action of the crushers and their impact by centrifugal force on the material, being the same in kind, but in degree far exceeding that of edge runners, the sides of the casing are formed as open wire sieves of the degree of fineness required, and a series of propelling blades attached to and revolving with the central shaft drive the material under treatment through the sieves as it is pulverised; by this arrangement the degree of fineness can with certainty be arrived at from coarse to extreme fine, and that with uniformity.

Intending purchasers can at all times satisfy themselves by sending the material they wish to operate on, and seeing it pulverised. Over 300 in use. Prices and testimonials free on application.

RICHARD COOK & CO., ENGINEERS, SHEFFIELD.

SAX'S ELECTRIC SIGNAL BELLS,

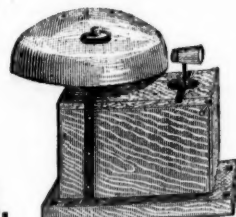
AND OTHER TELEGRAPHIC APPARATUS FOR MINES, &c.



Prize Medal - - - London, 1862.
First Prize - - - Sydney, 1879.
Prize Medal - - - Melbourne, 1881.

PRICE LIST POST FREE, ON APPLICATION.

JULIUS SAX (ESTD. 1850), 108, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.



MANCHESTER WIRE WORKS.

NEAR VICTORIA STATION, MANCHESTER.

(ESTABLISHED 1790).

JOHN STANIAR AND CO.,

Manufacturers by STEAM POWER of all kinds of Wire Web, EXTRA TREBLE STRONG for

LEAD AND COPPER MINES.

Jigger Bottoms and Cylinder Covers woven ANY WIDTH, in Iron, Steel, Brass, or Copper

EXTRA STRONG PERFORATED ZINC AND COPPER RIDDLES AND SIEVES

Shipping Orders Executed with the Greatest Dispatch.



The Royalton Tin Mine Company

(LIMITED).

CAPITAL £15,000, IN 15,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

Payable 5s. per Share on application, 5s. on allotment, the balance as required in calls of 5s. each at intervals of two months.

DIRECTORS.

The following Gentlemen being first subscribers are the first Directors of the Company, and will retain office until after the allotment of Shares, when the Statutory General Meeting will be held, and Directors appointed for the ensuing year:—

Mr. THOMAS HARWOOD, Newquay, Cornwall.
Mr. CHARLES HAWKE, St. Columb, Cornwall.
Mr. JOHN JAMES, St. Columb, Cornwall.
Mr. WILLIAM HENRY COBELDICK, St. Columb, Cornwall.
Mr. WILLIAM WOODMOT HOWARD, St. Columb, Cornwall.
Mr. THOMAS CRAPP, St. Columb, Cornwall.
Mr. JAMES ARTHUR CLARKE, Newquay, Cornwall.

BANKERS—Messrs. WILLYAMS and CO., Miners' Bank, St. Columb.

BROKERS—Messrs. THOMPSON and SON, 14, Old Town Street, Plymouth.

SECRETARY—G. J. POUCHEE, Esq.

OFFICES—44, MILDWAY CHAMBERS, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and working a very valuable and extensive tin sett, held under license from His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall, and known as the Royalton Tin Mine.

This mine or tin quarry is situated on the southern side of the Dinas Hill, in the parish of St. Columb. The sett is traversed by a large and well-known tin-bearing elvan, which for ages, by detrition, has supplied the celebrated Goss Moors with stream tin. It is amongst the earliest records in the history of Britain that the Oriental Nations were attracted to the western part of our Island by its productiveness for tin. The quantity of relics from time to time discovered in working the Goss Moors will prove most conclusively the great extent to which tin streaming was carried on by the ancient inhabitants of Cornwall in this district—in fact, so long back as the time when iron implements and modern tools were quite unknown, and all the necessities for dressing and cleansing tin were formed of stone and hard wood. The stream tin which the ancients so industriously pursued in the moors, consists of mineral deposits washed from the lodes in the higher ground, and wherever stream tin is found in any considerable quantities (as it is and has been for ages in the Goss Moors) it is a sure indication of the presence of large and rich lodes in the higher surrounding districts. The principal source of supply of stream tin to the Goss Moors is clearly traceable to the elvan running through Royalton; it is identical in character and quality, and is pronounced by smelters to be some of the very best tin found in Cornwall.

The great elvan traverses the Royalton sett from east to west, nearly one mile (30 fathoms or 180 ft. less than the mile of 5280 ft.), and measures in width 72 ft. This immense tin-bearing mass is intersected by very numerous tin lodes, and from these, as well as from the numerous branches disseminated through the elvan by the lodes in their contact with it, large quantities of black tin have at different times been raised and sold by shallow and superficial workings, the last working having produced about 20,000 lb. worth from a pit or

quarry running only about 10 fms. below the surface, where the elvan yielded from 10 to 12 lbs. of tin to the ton of stuff.

A shaft was sunk to the depth of 25 fathoms, where it was found that the elvan course was increasing in productiveness, and yielded samples producing 25 lbs. of tin to the ton, with every indication of richer work going down.

The Royalton can scarcely be called a mine in the proper acceptation of the word, it being literally a quarry of tinestone, easily wrought, and proportionably more valuable. The nearest proximate instance is at the Craglake Tin Mine, near St. Austell. The difference being that at Royalton there is no clay to value, but far more tin; yet the Craglake has paid many hundreds of thousands of pounds profit, and has been wrought for many generations. The Royalton elvan is 12 fathoms wide, and tinny throughout, very much richer as it descends; so that an inexhaustible supply of material may be depended on to last for generations.

Some little time ago with the view of more extended operations, the mine was inspected by some of the best known and most experienced mine managers and agents in Cornwall, and there was a consensus of opinion that here were present all the conditions and indications pointing to profitable mining. The inspecting agents recommended a new perpendicular engine shaft to be sunk north of the old incline shaft, so as to intersect the elvan at about 40 fathoms in depth and so open up practically an inexhaustible supply of rich tinstuff, for as the value of the tin improved from 10 lbs. at 10 fathoms, to 25 lbs. at the bottom of the shaft at 25 fathoms, so it was the opinion of the practical and experienced miners consulted, the great elvan would be found at the depth of 40 fathoms to be proportionally richer.

It is seldom that a tin mine offers so many facilities for making early and cheap returns as the Royalton Mine, and persons investing in it may with confidence look for good dividends within a short time of the mine going to work, with a season of long and continual prosperity in the future.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained from the Secretary or Brokers.

Original Correspondence.

THE USE OF GUNPOWDER IN MINES.

SIR,—The interpretation of the 51st Section of the Mines' Regulation Act by the law officers of the Crown, and which was recently given in detail in the Journal, has been followed by letters directed to the colliery owners in all parts of the kingdom calling their attention to it. The letters are sent by the various Government Inspectors, and in them it is stated that the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General have given it as their opinion that the terms "persons ordinarily employed in the mine" would include the night shift, consisting of labourers engaged in making ready the mine for the operations of the men engaged for the day shift. Why nearly eight years should have been allowed to elapse before an opinion was given that must entirely alter the working of coal mines is certainly inexplicable, and we can scarcely believe that it will be enforced. If it is it must be most detrimental to the interests of both masters and workmen, and must tend to greatly diminish the production of collieries, and so increase the price of coal without any benefit to owners or gettars, but just the reverse. Since the Act came into operation blasting with powder has been carried on during the day by the miners without the intervention of other parties, but, according to the ruling of the legal officers of the Crown, in mines where gas has been found for three months after, a person specially appointed for the purpose must fire the shots and when the persons ordinarily employed in the mine are out of the mine, or that part where the powder is used. If every time a shot is fired the persons working in the mine are to go to the bottom of the shaft or are sent to the top, the cage, instead of taking the coal to the surface, would be at least occupied one-half of the working hours in taking men from the bottom to the top; or, were the men taken out of that part of the mine where the blasting was about to take place there would be a constant shifting backwards and forwards that would admit of very little work being done.

Take the case where, in a large colliery, 50 or 60 shots a day were fired, the removal of the men so many times would be a most serious detriment to the ordinary work of the mine, but it would certainly be the most effectual means of doing away altogether with gunpowder. But the Mines Regulation Act allows blasting with powder, and such has been carried on by the ordinary miners when they have cut the coal sufficiently to bring it down with a shot; but now they are told they cannot be allowed to do so any longer, and that "firing" must in future be done by a person specially appointed for the purpose, and that every miner must leave his working place until the blasting has been effected. It is evident that if the clause was framed for the purpose laid down by the Attorney and Solicitor General, that those who drafted it knew very little indeed about the working of coal mines, for it is simply preposterous to suppose that work could be carried on subject to the interpretation put upon section 51 of the Act by the highest legal authorities. An exception, however, is made with regard to stone drifts, stonework, and the sinking of shafts, in which the ventilation is so managed that the return air from the place where the powder is used passes into the main return air-course without passing any place in actual course of working. But that proviso is not of much consequence, seeing that in such work comparatively few shots are employed, and the men have to leave the places where they have been working until the effect of the shock has passed over. But it is very different in a mine where 400 or 500 men are engaged in cutting and removing the coal, and the mine is sending to the surface 1000 tons a day or even more. In such a case the daily production in all probability would be reduced nearly one-half, so that to get the same quantity of coal double shifts would be necessary, and the cost of getting the coal would be nearly doubled. That this was the intention of the Legislature we cannot believe for a moment, but are inclined to think that the clause loosely drawn did not seem to be of the importance it now turns out to be, otherwise the representatives of the colliery owners and of the miners as well would not have allowed it to pass in the shape it did.

Already the mineowners have met to consider the matter, and it was discussed the other day by those connected with the collieries in Monmouthshire and South Wales, and will shortly be discussed by the Association of Colliery Owners. But we cannot see what steps can be taken to alter matters unless the Home Secretary agrees that no prosecution shall take place so far as he is concerned for contravening the clause of the Act until such times as the point is raised in the House of Commons. This could be done by the introduction of a measure for amending the Act of 1872. But seeing that Sir W. Harcourt has been at the trouble of taking the opinions of the chief law officers of the Crown we are inclined to think that he will enforce the interpretations they have put upon the section until such time it is altered in accordance with the views of colliery owners and their workmen, for the subject is of as much interest to the one as it is to the other. Indeed, having carefully looked through the Act we do not find in it any power given to the Home Secretary to omit any of the sections relating to the working of a mine. As to the penalties, we suppose they may be sued for in the ordinary way, for one of the clauses relating to the point simply states that "any complaint or information laid in pursuance of the Act shall be made or laid within three months from the time when the matter of such complaint or information arose." This would place a great power in the hands of a dissatisfied or discharged workman were the system now being carried out still continued, and we cannot see how it can be well avoided. According to the 60th section every person who is guilty of an offence against the Act is liable to a penalty, not exceeding, if he is an owner, agent, or manager, 20*l.*; and if the Inspector has given notice in writing of any such offence to a further penalty, not exceeding 1*l.* for every day after such notice that such offence continues to be committed.

In case of conviction by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, by which conviction the sum adjudged to be paid amounts to or exceeds half the maximum penalty, the person so aggrieved may appeal to a Court of General or Quarter Session. It is, however, to be hoped that there will be no attempt made to take advantage of the new rendering of the law, for as we have before stated it is as injurious to the workmen as it is to the masters. Still, it places colliery owners in a very awkward position, for if the law is enforced in accordance with the reading of the two great legal authorities forming a part of the Government, the ordinary working operations of collieries will be set aside and a state of things take place an idea of which can scarcely be formed, even by those well acquainted with the routine of a coal mine. It is, however, to be hoped that some means will be found or devised for getting out of so serious a dilemma until the Section of the Act is altered, as there is no doubt it will be. We shall, therefore, look forward with a good deal of interest to the forthcoming meeting of the Colliery Owners' Association, which has been convened for the purpose of considering the whole matter as brought under public notice by the Home Secretary, and to which special attention has been drawn by the Government Inspectors of Mines.

R. J.

AUTOMATIC BORING MACHINE.—The invention of Mr. ISIDOR LIEPMANN, of Oberstein, consists in constructing a series of boring machines so arranged as to be worked by one line of shafting. In this manner 12 or 15 borers can be served by one workman. These boring machines are best suited for boring agates and the like, as until now such articles were bored one after the other by one person, this person having to exercise the necessary pressure. The belt wheel attached to the shafting sets the spindle in motion by means of a strap, the borer being attached to the said spindle. The article to be bored is fixed in a parallel vice carried in bearings in which it can move up and down; this necessary movement is obtained by means of a cranked lever carrying a friction wheel working against an eccentric on the shaft, by which means it is lifted and let fall. This lifting and lowering motion of the borer allows the necessary oil to be introduced, and prevents the borer sticking fast. A screw, which is connected with the hereinbefore described level, serves to screw the article up against the borer, and at the same time serves to regulate the contact of the friction wheel with the eccentric. As long as the friction wheel is not in contact with the eccentric, a weight on the lever lifts the parallel vice in it;

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:—

THE LONDON FIRE-PROOF REPOSITORY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* To build and maintain a fire-proof repository near the Euston-road. The subscribers are—J. F. Lovering, 77, Gresham-street, 250; W. Austin, Totteridge, 250; F. B. McCree, Ealing, 250; R. Payne, 57, Moorgate-street, 250; A. Light, 44, Emperor's Gate, 250; W. H. B. Andrews, 35, Northumberland-place, 50; W. H. Behuma, Lewisham, 5.

ENOCH HADLEY AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 25,000*l.*, in shares of 25*l.* To acquire and carry on a nail, hook, and chain business at Smethwick, Staffordshire. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—E. Hadley, Bromsgrove; J. Astbury, Brookfield, Knowle; T. Hall, Bromsgrove; T. Keen, Smethwick; E. T. Wright, Stourbridge; J. A. Hadley, Bromsgrove; M. Hadley, Bromsgrove.

THE TABLET ADVERTISING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* To carry on the business of advertising agents and contractors, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—E. Day, Manchester; R. Walter, Manchester; M. Whitehead, Manchester; O. March, Rochdale; T. Holt, Rochdale; J. Harner, Rochdale; T. V. Wilton, Cheetham Hill.

THE PATENT (METAL) DIE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* To carry on the business of die sinkers, type foundries, printers, engravers, manufacturers and dealers in dies, types, &c. The subscribers are—W. R. Adamson, Battle, 200; L. Smith, Lombard-street, 100; E. F. Duncannon, 72, Old Broad-street, 200; W. Keswick, 3, Lombard-street, 50; T. H. Grove, 15A, South Audley-street, 1; J. H. Macdonald, 95, Harley-street, 149; H. R. Armstrong, 14, Ferntower-road, 1.

THE SHAP SILICATED GRANITE PAVEMENT COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 25,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* The business of merchants and manufacturers of stone for paving or other purposes. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—H. C. Briggs, Leeds; W. G. Jackson, Normanton; A. C. Briggs, Leeds; H. E. O'Dwyer, Leeds; W. F. Day, 79, St. Mark's-square; W. J. Hurst, Peckham; W. R. Parker, Peckham.

THE SINCLAIR LEAD AND BLENDE MINES (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* To acquire by purchase or otherwise lands, hereditaments, and rights of mining, quarrying, and searching for lead and other minerals and substances in the parish of Whitford, Flint, or elsewhere; also any stock, plant, machinery, fixtures, and appliances necessary for the purposes of mining, quarrying, and dressing, and generally to carry on all operations connected with a mining company. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. E. Smith, Southgate, stock dealer; J. Wood, Stoke Newington, secretary; R. J. H. Sucker, 28, Fenchurch-street, merchant; W. A. Nicholls, Stock Exchange, stock jobber; A. J. L. Coombs, Dorchester, captain; T. D. Gamble, Richmond, no occupation; R. Chandler, 66, Bishopsgate-street Within, solicitor. A director's qualification is 50 shares, and 350*l.* shall be set aside per annum for the remuneration of the board.

THE DEVON AND CORNWALL DAIRY FARM COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* To acquire and carry on the business of a company in liquidation. The subscribers are: W. E. Heath, 23, Camden-road, 100; J. P. Baker, 6, York Place, 100; T. H. D. Allen, 26, Camden-road, 100; W. E. Heath, 58, High-street, 100; R. Richards, 42, Harley-street, 500; F. V. Mills, Lee, 100; H. Monsbert, 58, Loftus-road, 100.

THE SUS AND NORTH AFRICAN TRADING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 150,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* To carry on generally the business of a land and trading company. The subscribers are—J. Wheatley, South Norwood, 5; E. Stevenson, 26, Billiter-street, 5; A. H. Pearce, 29, Great St. Helen's, 5; W. J. K. Graham, Kilburn, 4; C. H. Wheatley, 12, Harp-lane, 5; A. Gutmann, 4, Catherine-court, 1; W. J. Comp, 29, Ironmonger's-lane, 1.

THE EBBWVALE STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).—Capital, 20,000*l.*, in shares of 200*l.* To carry on all the business of a shipowner, limiting same, however, to one vessel at a time. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. A. Gibbs, Cardiff; W. B. Gibbs, Cardiff; P. Prawle, Forest Hill; A. J. Gibbs, Cardiff; P. Moore, Penarth; T. J. Williams, Cardiff; T. Morel, Penarth.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital, 1,000,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* To carry on a fire insurance business in all branches. The subscribers (who take 100 shares each) are—C. E. Morgan, 7, Roland-gardens; Sir W. Drake, 10, Clanciarde-gardens; M. H. Moses, 134, Westbourne-terrace; W. J. Mellis, 104, Fore-street; S. C. Boulton, Temple; J. Dummett, 54, Rochester-terrace; H. E. Gilman, Crown-court.

THE MORRIS AUTOMATIC RAILWAY SIGNAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 15,000*l.*, in shares of 20*l.* To manufacture and sell different patented appliances. The subscribers are—J. Whitehead, Manchester, 50; H. Nathan, Bowden, 50; S. Armitage, Pendleton, 50; R. Prestwich, Manchester, 25; S. Colm, Manchester, 25; J. Haworth, Southport, 100; J. J. Armitage, Pendleton, 50.

THE BONE CRUSHING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 25,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* To carry on the business of crushers of bones and dealers in chemical manures, &c. The subscribers are—W. C. Clieff, Upper Clapton, 50; H. Hall Clieff, Upper Clapton, 40; E. H. Clieff, Upper Clapton, 80; M. J. Stevens, Brighton, 25; J. Stevens, 33, Mark-lane, 800; W. C. Stevens, 33, Mark-lane, 400; H. J. Moore, Horley, 50.

MERTEN AND TAYLOR (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in shares of 25*l.* To purchase and continue an established business. The subscribers are—W. Connagh, Uxbridge, 2; E. Ayres, 31, Hyde Park-place, 28; J. E. Etienne, Ealing, 8; P. P. Fellows, Hampstead, 32; J. A. Penny, Brixton, 12; A. Merten, Willesden, 1; J. A. Penny, Brixton, 12; J. Taylor, 23, Highgate-road, 1.

THE JAMES A. GARFIELD STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 40,000*l.*, in shares of 100*l.* To carry on a shipowners business. The subscribers are—T. H. Brown, 57, Gracechurch-street, 5; F. J. Brown, Philadelphia, 1; W. T. Dicey, St. John's, 1; T. Uzielle, 85, Gracechurch-street, 1; R. B. Scott, St. John's, 1; T. A. Retillery, East Dulwich, 2; R. M. Holt, 57, Gracechurch-street, 1.

STEAMSHIP SIR-FON COMPANY (Limited).—Capital, 11,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* The purchasing, owning, and working said steamer. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. W. Miller, Rhyl; C. Rubrick, Rhyl; O. M. Williams, Rhyl; W. Griffith, Holyhead; J. Wells, Holyhead; J. Hughes, Holyhead; R. J. Edwards, Holyhead; T. F. Evans, Amlwch; J. Jones, Amlwch; T. E. Harris, Amlwch; R. W. Richardson, Liverpool; J. Hughes, Liverpool; F. T. Turner, Liverpool; P. M. Taylor, Liverpool; A. S. Thew, Liverpool.

THE ALUMINIUM CROWN METAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital, 128,000*l.*, in shares of 100*l.* To manufacture and sell bismuth, bronze, or metallic alloy, aluminium, bronze, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. B. Buer, 57, Knightbridge-street; W. Montaggart, 34, Leadenhall-street; P. F. Sidman, 34, Leadenhall-street; J. Webster, Birmingham; A. J. Balfour, 4, Carlton-gardens; F. M. Balfour, Cambridge; W. Worell, 34, Leadenhall-street.

DRIED YEAST COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* To carry on the business of manufacturers, importers and sellers of yeast, wholesale and retail. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. Mann, Berstall; J. Mann, Marwick; E. Wright, 12, Victoria Park-square; B. Johnson, Stepney; A. E. Horney, 17, Fellows-street, North; D. Wilkin, Finsbury; F. W. Pellit, Rotherhithe.

SHIP "SIERRA PARIMA" COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 26,400*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each. To carry on a shipowner's business in all branches. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—A. D. Anderson, Argyll; J. R. Patterson, Liverpool; A. M. Anderson, Liverpool; G. W. Anderson, Liverpool; T. E. Anderson, Liverpool; T. R. Irving, Liverpool; A. D. Anderson, jun., Liverpool.

bearings, and thus brings the article it contains up against the borer.

WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON BROTHERS,
MINEOWNERS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS &c.
1, ST MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

If our correspondents will refer to the copy of the resolution passed at the D'Eresby Mountain meeting, and which was sent them at the time, they will observe that to carry out the subdivision of shares (which was pressed upon the directors), and to give each holder 25 shares for one, it was absolutely necessary that a certain number of the new shares should be taken up at 14. We took up our proportion, which was 300 shares, and a great many others took up theirs; but the issue is about 500 short of what is legally required, and for want of those who have taken their proportion cannot get the 25 for one, nor can shares be sold or transferred until the proper number is subscribed for. Under these circumstances a pressing circular has been sent to those shareholders who have neither taken their shares nor responded to previous appeals.

The Carnarvon ore brought 57. 14s. per ton all round.

The 30 tons of ore at D'Eresby Mountain realised 97. 8s. 6d. per ton, being a better price than last realised.

Since the particulars of Langford Mine were in print Capt. Rowe, of Crebor, writes that the oldest silver miner in the district states "that the copper and silver lodes at the bottom of the shaft are 12 ft. wide, and the junction of the Harrowbarrow lode just appearing in the south wall of the shaft, but not broken into; and about two kibbles of stuff were broken from the silver lode at the footwall of the shaft, producing 150 ozs. of silver to the ton of stuff, with splendid stones of copper. He also says that so far as his judgment is concerned he would give more for Langford ore and above the junction of the lodes than for all the rest of the mines in the district." The shaft was sunk to its present depth a great many years ago, and the small engine erected was then overpowered by the water.

The agent writes from Parys that the 90 west of cross-cut on No. 2 lode is now worth over 3 tons per fathom, some of the ore being rich, and looks like, he says, coming from near a great bunch of ore.

A stone of ore from the 90, east of north cross-cut, at Polrose gives a produce of 12½ per cent. for copper.

Below will be found particulars of the mine we have once or twice alluded to; and as a proof of the estimation in which it is held, 6000 shares have been taken by the directors and secretary alone; while some thousands have also been applied for by others. Early application, therefore, must be made by those desirous of joining without premium.

THE LANGFORD SILVER AND COPPER MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED),

IN 25,000 SHARES OF 10S. EACH,

The first Directors, who take 1000 Shares each, are—

F. BRABY, Esq., F.G.S.
ORLANDO WEBB, Esq.
J. Y. WATSON, Esq., F.G.S.

Another Gentleman has intimated his intention of taking 2000 shares, and of joining the Direction hereafter.

SECRETARY.

CHARLES BROUGHAM PARRY, Gracechurch Buildings.

A lease of this mine, and the property upon it, for 21 years from the present time has been purchased for £1600, and the reports which follow speak for themselves.

Applications for shares must be made to Watson Brothers, 1, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, and be accompanied by a deposit of 5s. per share; the remaining 5s. to be paid on allotment. No premium will be charged to applicants up to the 29th inst. And it has been decided that for their services and trouble the firm of Watson Brothers shall be entitled to and receive 6d. per share on shares allotted.

In reference to Capt. Rowe's (the manager of Wheal Crebor) report, he informs us that all the specimens there referred to were broken in the mine by himself and son, and the copper ore was 25 per cent. produce. It will be seen from the reports that there are five lodes in the mine—three silver and two copper; and the great point of interest is the junction of the Great Silver and Great Copper lodes at about 50 fathoms deep. The shaft—where in the bottom the lode is said to be 12 feet wide—is down within a few feet of the junction; and it is considered that by the simple and inexpensive process referred to by Mr. Doble a large quantity of silver and copper may be returned at a good profit, while an engine is in process of erection on the shaft.

The only contract will be between the licensee and a trustee for the company, dated Oct. 19.

LANGFORD SILVER AND COPPER MINE.

MR. WALTER'S REPORT.

Tristram, May 15—This mine is situated in the parish of Callington, county of Cornwall. There are five lodes discovered in the east—three silver lodes, and two copper lodes. The lodes are embedded in a soft light clay or clay-slate, very congenial for deposits of silver ores, and extend for 30 fms. through the set in an easterly and westerly direction. Geologically the stratification is perfect for producing minerals, especially marked as such, for the granite range of Kit Hill forms a junction with the clay-slate within a short distance of the property. An adit level has been driven for a considerable distance on the great silver lode, and the silver ore all taken away from the back of the adit. Malachi's shaft has been sunk to a depth of 45 fms., and levels driven to communicate with Langford's shaft about the same depth; from these shallow levels immense quantities of rich ruby and grey silver were returned some 30 years ago. These silver lodes proved exceedingly productive during the first working of the mine, and over 300,000z. worth of silver was raised, smelted, and sold from them, securing a large fortune to Capt. Malachi and his lucky partners, and the mine would have been working to this day but for lawsuits between the partners, and proceedings in tithe by the Crown, who claimed the property as a royal mine, because the silver ores were smelted on the spot, and sold in bars and ingots, instead of being sold as silver ore. Since the mine ceased working about 10 tons of slag, refuse from the smelting furnace, has been dug up and sold for 10s. per ton; and there are some hundreds of tons of such slag somewhere buried up amongst the burrows of the mine, upon which a dwelling-house has since been erected. In Langford's shaft the Well, or great silver lode, forms a junction with the Harrowbarrow copper lode about 50 fms. deep. On sinking the shaft only a few fathoms deeper the junction will be reached, and large deposits of rich silver ore will be a certainty be found, as the habits of these two lodes conclusively proves the fact. In the adjoining mines—East Cornwall, Mexico, and Wheal Brothers—where at the point of junction in depth very large discoveries of silver ore were made. The lode at the bottom of Langford's shaft is 10 feet big, and will turn out 30 tons of richest stuff to the fathom, averaging 10 to 15 ozs. of silver to the ton, so that in addition to the rich bonanzas of ruby and grey silver frequently found in this lode, all the low class silver matrix of the lode can be made to pay a good profit by the process now adopted for extraction. Thousands of tons of such refuse from the lode now lying around the shafts can thus be turned to a good profit. I have known the property for a number of years, and believe it to be the richest in England for silver. It would have been reworked long ago, but for the exorbitant sum required for the property. I would recommend that a 50-hp. steam-engine be placed in the engine-house, now standing near Langford's shaft, confining all operations solely to draining the mine and sinking the shaft deeper, so as to reach the junction of the two lodes already alluded to; this accomplished, a great fortune is within the reach of all parties interested. I shall be happy to give further information at any time when required.

LANGFORD SILVER AND COPPER MINE.

CAPT. KNOTT'S REPORT.

Harrowbarrow, May 17—This set of granite embraces several rich lodes and cross-courses; the stratum through which the lode runs is a light clay-slate. The principle lode operated upon by the former mine was the main silver lode, on which an adit level was driven for a considerable distance, and also two shafts sunk on it; both from the adit level, shafts, and other levels, immense quantities of silver, silver lead, and copper ores were raised and sold; some of the silver

ores worth 600z. per ton. The shafts alluded to, called Malachi's and Langdon's, are sunk on the lode to a depth of 30 and 35 fms. respectively; from these shafts, about 40 fms. apart, different levels were driven on the lode, and from the 10, 20, and 35, vast quantities of silver ores were raised, smelted, and sold, and in the bottom and backs of these levels much silver ore will be found on further explorations. Nearly opposite Malachi's shaft the main engine-shaft has been sunk to a depth of 45 fms. on the old Harrowbarrow tin and copper lode, for the purpose of reaching the junction of the main silver lode. The lode is 10 ft. to 12 ft. big at this point, and contains saving work for silver-lead, copper and other minerals. This is the most interesting and most important point in the mine, and must not be overlooked in any future development, for in my opinion very valuable discoveries of rich silver ore will be met with on sinking the shaft a few fathoms deeper. Since this mine, and East Cornwall, the adjoining mine, was stopped, I have dug out many tons of refuse slag from the smelting works, and sold the same for 90z. per ton, thus showing the inadequate manner in which these mines were first managed, and there is a great quantity of such slag now lying buried underneath the burrows close to Langdon's shaft. I may add that there are immense quantities of low-class silver ore containing from 10 ozs. to 20 ozs. of silver to the ton, from which, by improved methods of extraction, profitable returns can now be made, but these values were when the mine last worked. I consider the Langford Silver Mine a most valuable property, and I would place on record my opinion, as a manager of silver mines, and an assayer for over 50 years, that this mine will pay well for re-working, and will prove hereafter a most successful and profitable enterprise.

W. KNOTT.

LANGFORD SILVER AND COPPER MINE.

MR. DOBLE'S REPORT.

Callstock, May 17—Agreeable to your request I herewith forward you a short report on this mine. I have been engaged a number of years in silver mining and silver reduction works. Some four years I was engaged in the Wheal Brothers silver extraction works, which is one of the adjoining mines to Langford, and my attention was frequently called to the burrows or waste heaps around the shafts at Langford, containing ores not sufficiently rich in silver to pay the miner for raising it for sale to the smelters, but by treating it on the mine by a process carried out in the South of Spain (from where I have recently returned), there is not the least doubt there are thousands of tons already at surface that will leave a good profit on re-working. You will have an idea of the economical working of this process when I assure you that the owners of these silver works in Spain are purchasing ores only containing 8 ozs. of silver per ton for the purpose of treating the same in their works. By the assays I have made of the burrows now lying at Langford, I have no hesitation in saying that all the lode stuff that may be broken when the mine is unwatered can be treated at a profit. Apart from this you will, no doubt, meet with rich deposits of silver ore. As to the quantity of lode-stuff to be risen from the lodes in the mine there must be the mine last worked. I consider the Langford Silver Mine a most valuable property, and I would place on record my opinion, as a manager of silver mines, and an assayer for over 50 years, that this mine will pay well for re-working, and will prove hereafter a most successful and profitable enterprise.

J. W. DOBLE.

LANGFORD SILVER AND COPPER MINE.

FROM CAPT. ROWE, MANAGER OF WHEAL CREBOR.

Wheal Crebor, May 24—This mining property is situated in the parish of Callington, Cornwall, at the foot of the southern slope of the granite range of Kit Hill, embracing the most approved metalliferous, producing quantities of clay-slate formation in which the almost fabulous amount of riches, mineral wealth, in silver and copper ore have been found. And, literally speaking, fortune has been made by the silver miners, working on tribute, or take-nothing, from the lords of the soil at and above the adit level, which is extended on the course of the silver lode from the mouth over 300 fms., and not exceeding 10 or 12 fathoms deep, where the greater part of this dry ground has been taken away, and the silver ores sold, which have realised from 50z. to 600z. per ton. And I am informed by reliable authority that fetched the almost fabulous amount of 1700z. per ton. I cannot state more convincing proofs of my observations on this most extraordinary mining property than by going back and looking over former remarks by myself and son. Some years ago, when we carefully surveyed all the available parts of the mine, and broke from the different parts of the lode samples, which we carefully assayed, and sent the silver prices to a friend in London, giving the following results:—No. 1 sample of silver ore, 336 ozs.; value 84z. per ton; No. 2 sample of silver ore, 130 ozs. 13 dwts. 8 grs.; value 32z. 10s. 8d. per ton; No. 3 sample of silver ore, 27 ozs. 8 dwts. 16 grs.; value 57. 10s. 8d. per ton; No. 4 copper, 25½ per cent. of fine copper. There are at least four lodes in the set, two of which are productive of silver, and the other lodes productive of very high percentage copper ore, which is of paramount importance in the proper development of the mine, and has been found to produce from 2 to 3 tons of copper ore in a fathom, and in places 12 ft. wide, yielding rich quality copper ore interspersed with lead and silver. Nevertheless, the rich silver lode underlying south, and the great copper lode underlying north, were in those days the great points of attraction to sink the engine-shaft to the point of the junction of the copper and silver lodes approaching each other at a depth of not more than 50 fms. below the adit level. And the shaft is already sunk 46 fms. below the surface, and could not be exceeded in those days in consequence of the inability of their inadequate machinery to keep the mine drained. Another engine-shaft is also sunk some short distance to the east with similar results, and the levels communicated at the 10, 20 and 35 fms. levels, where the lode was found going down rich in silver, and worked to so considerable extent for 30 fms. in length with all the rich silver ground standing below the level, and going down in the bottom of the mine, which will be available after the mine is drained and the shaft a few fathoms deeper to meet the junction of both the silver and copper lodes, which will require not less than a 50-hp. or 60-hp. cylinder pumping-engine with suitable pitwork to match, which should be erected without delay. Having the engine-house and stock already built with other necessary buildings suitable for the use of the mine, I need not offer any further remarks on the extraordinary silver mining property. Believing as I do in the mine being properly developed with adequate machinery and energy employed in the right direction, that Langford silver will not be second to any mining property of equal magnitude within the silver bearing stratification of Calstock and Callington, and that great and lasting profits will be the results in a comparative short period after the workings are drained. The mine is only about 3 miles from the navigable River Tamar, and about 1 mile from the East Cornwall Mineral Railway, rendering cheap transit of all materials, ores, and the produce of the mines.

GEORGE ROWE.

FOREIGN MINES.

GOLD COAST.—Extract from letter of Sept. 7, received Oct. 17: "The extraction of ore is being vigorously carried on, the ore continuing to be of the same rich quality." Between 400 and 500 tons are already on bank.

EUREKA (NEVADA) SILVER.—Report on mines for the week ended Sept. 28: "The 150 ft. west drift is in favourable ground for drifting; progress this week 18 ft. A drift has been commenced in a northerly direction from the 150 ft. east level at a point 120 ft. from the shaft. The object of this drift is to get under the old workings at a point where the ore body appears to be going down, as it would be impossible to commence work in the old stopes at this point."—Williamsburg: "There has not been any work done in these stopes during the week. Work will be required by a new set of men in a few days. There has been 26 tons of ore shipped during the week."

POTOMAC.—The directors received telegrams from the mine on Tuesday: Produce of gold for the first monthly fortnight between \$50 to \$60 ozs.; 625 to 650 tons of quartz milled.

QUARTZ HILL.—Copy of cablegram: "55 ozs. troy and \$170. Mill has run 30 stamps."

ONTARIO SILVER.—The regular (72nd) monthly dividend of 50 cents (2s.) per share has been declared for September, and is now payable at the office of Messrs. Eives and Allen, Cannon-street, on all stock registered in England.

COLOREADO UNITED.—Cable despatch, dated Oct. 15, from the Hon. W. H. Hamill: "Have obtained injunction against other side working or taking away ore from Onelda or Elephant ground." This refers to the outlying property of the company, which Mr. Hamill pronounces to be of great value, and which is shown by the work done upon it by the parties trespassing to contain large bodies of ore.

SANTA BARBARA GOLD.—Mr. W. H. Richards, Parl. Sept. 14: During August 1453 tons of mineral were stamped, yielding a produce of 4419 ozs. of gold, or equivalent to an average of 3.041 ozs. per ton of stone stamped. This produce of 4419 ozs. of gold, valued at \$5.61, per oz., amounts to 1874.18, and the estimated working cost for the month, at Exchange 22½d., being 1456z. 10s. 3d., leaves an estimated profit of 383z. 14s. 3d. for August. In addition to the above pig iron working cost the sum of \$34z. 4s. 7d. was estimated as expended on capital account during August in respect of the construction of the new water course and new hauling machinery, and building of new houses.

The mine captain reports as follows for August:—The mine continues to look well at the various points of operation, subject to the ordinary fluctuations of mining. In cutting the recesses for placing the stamping mill, a few tons of rubbish got unavoidably mixed with the ore, which is not likely to occur again in September. The production for September is, however, likely to be somewhat less than that of August, on account of the water supply falling off as usual in the dry seasons; it is, therefore, doubtful whether the stamping power will be equal to the reduction of such quantities as were treated in July and August respectively. The quantity of stone raised during the month amounted to 1574 tons, of which 93 tons were rejected at the spalling floors as refuse stone, and 1481 tons treated at the stamping mills, leaving 25 tons unstamped at the end of the month. The average quantity of stone raised per borer for the month amounted to 62½ wagon loads, and the number of holes bored per man for the month 59 7/8.

RUBY AND DUNDERBERG CONSOLIDATED.—Report on mines for the week ending Sept. 25: Dunderberg: No. 7 ore body, above the 700 ft. level, continues from 2 to 3 ft. wide, of fair grade ore. The 700 ft. level has been advanced 10 ft. during the week in a southerly direction from No. 7 ore body, which is making down in advance of ore ahead of this level. No. 7 winze has been sunk 8 ft. in low grade ore during the week, the ore at this point lying nearly horizontal, consequently sinking will be stopped at this point, and drifting commenced in a westerly direction following the ore. The east cross-cut from the 703 ft. level, 150 ft. south of No. 2 winze, continues in favourable looking ground for ore; progress this week, 14 ft.; total, 74 ft. from the 700. The south drift from No. 2 winze, 50 ft. above the 700, is in low grade ore and iron of no value at present, but looks very promising; progress this week, 14 ft.; total, 65 ft. south from No. 2 winze. No. 2 is not producing any ore at present, but is going on in different directions. The 2nd chamber, in order to find the continuation of this ore lode, which I think from present indications will be found further south, and below the old ore chamber. The No. 5 north does not look quite so well; the ore is from 12 to 13 in. wide, of good quality. The No. 6, below the 600 ft. level, is not turning out so well as expected; it is narrowed down to about 2½ ft. wide, of rather low grade ore. The drift from No. 6 winze, 30 ft. below No. 6 ore body, has been advanced 16 ft. during the week; I expect to cut the ore in this drift in about a week or ten days. The 300 west cross-cut

is in favourable ground for drifting; progress this week, 15 ft. Have shipped 99 tons of ore, and have 48 men at work.—Bullwhacker: The 400 ft. level is in very favourable ground for drifting; progress this week, 31 ft.; total, 81 ft. from the shaft. There was but very little work done in the stopes during the past week, the men being engaged in drifting from winze A, and also from the north upraise for ventilation connection was made on the 24th. The ore in the north stopes is looking much better, and can now be worked to a better advantage on account of ventilation. Have shipped 4 tons, and have nine men and four contractors at work.

Oct. 18: Telegram received from Eureka to-day—"The week's run from the furnace was \$700, from 214 tons of ore, producing 23 tons of bullion. The shipments of the week were 157 tons."

RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED.—Cablegram from the mine at Eureka, Nevada,—"Week's run, \$43,000, from 790 tons of ore. Refinery, \$43,000."

—R. Rickard, Sept. 23: I have to hand your report of the different operations for the past week. North drift from Lizette cross-cut has been advanced 7 ft. without any change. The 200 north has been advanced 6 ft. in hard limestone. The 200 south has been extended 8 ft. in the same character of ground. A drift has been started south from the 200 west, and has been advanced 18 ft. in very favourable ground. From the present appearance we may reasonably expect ore in a few feet drifting. The 300 north has been extended 12 ft.; ground more favourable for drifting. The 400 north from No. 11 chamber has been advanced 6 ft. in hard ground. The 700 east has been drifted 10 ft. in limestone. The 1200 has been extended 22 ft. in quartzite; now in a total distance from the shaft 46 ft., ground very favourable for drifting. The furnaces have been working very slowly for the past week; at present they are doing much better. All the machinery is working very satisfactorily.

RED MOUNTAIN.—Telegram from Mr. Marble, dated Leadville, Sept. 23, saying he had "struck immense lodes of ore." The directors instructed their secretary to write Mr. Marble to ascertain the assay value, and have to-day received the following cablegram:—"Struck ore assaying 13 ozs. gold."

LAST CHANCE CONSOLIDATED.—Telegram from their agent at Salt Lake:—"We have during last week cut across the vein in Hooper Mine 15 ft. The ore is now of low grade. We have shipped during last week 10 tons first-class ore from Last Chance Mine and Opulent Mine. Still shipping. We can sell next week."

DON PEDRO.—Mine captain's report dated Sept. 19: Drainage: Referred the water that rose whilst changing jack-head bucket, and a short distance below, when water coming from the western side of shaft, &c., kept the water to a standstill, and although the engine driven as fast as possible, yet we could not get below that point, although everything possible has been tried, bucket of drop-lift, and packing of jack-head changed, and on stopping for any reason water rises very rapidly, and takes a very long time to rework. The machinery in the mine has every attention paid, and well and constantly being lubricated. Adit Level: 11 sets and 23 legs changed, and put in at various points all that is possible to be done, whilst machinery is working for the safety of the level is prepared before a stoppage, and that only when imperative for the safety of the men, &c.

DINGLEY DELL ESTATES AND GOLD.—The manager (Sept. 2) writes:—The machinery has been landed safely; hope to have it all on the estate by 15 or 20 inst. The mining captain and men have also reached here; I am much pleased with them. Have sent you two cases of quartz by mail steamer.

LA PLATA MINING AND SMELTING.—Smelting statement for fortnight, from Sept. 11 to Sept. 25 (inclusive): Ore purchased, 1861 tons; ore smelted, 1285 tons; silver produced, 42,721 ozs.; lead produced, 295 tons; silver-lead bars consigned to refiners, 321 tons; value of consignments, \$67,930; equal to 14,152z.

NEW QUEBRADA.—Report for month of August. The following has been despatched to the coast for shipment:—Regulus from smelting works, 275 tons—about 16.73 per cent. dry; ore from the mines, 2236 tons—10.91 per cent. total, 2512 tons. Forwarded from mines to smelting works, 1608 tons—7.83 per cent. dry. Home arrivals, 3899 tons; sales of ore, 2783 tons (average price per unit, 11s. 9d.); sales of regulus, 653 tons (average price per unit, 11s. 9½d.); quantity of ore on Aug. 31, 3494 tons; stock at the mines on Aug. 31, 1730 tons; stock of ore and regulus on wharf at Tucuman on Aug. 31, 4338 tons.

GOLD HILL.—W. Treloar, Sept. 28: In excavating the ground for our reservoir we were interested to find small veins of ore, and two of them, one a little, having a promising appearance. I put a few hands to open them out a little. Finding they enlarged in descending and showed a fair sample of gold I have deemed it advisable to give them a further trial, and shall, consequently, make arrangements to place the reservoir on the south side of the road. Good progress has been made in the mason work for the stamping mills. The temporary ripple referred to in my previous letter is finished, and we have commenced to pass some of the sand, we are now making a tank for keeping what we concentrate under lock and key.

NEWBY BROOK GOLD.—Capt. B. D. Plummer, Sept. 17: Mining: We are going on steadily with the sinking of the various shafts. There is a large flow of water in the engine-shaft on the Maharajah's reef, and progress is, consequently, not so good this week as in previous ones. We expect, however, we shall soon get in the pumps; afterwards better progress may be expected.—Eastern Vein: The ground in McTaggart's engine-shaft is becoming tighter and of a character calculated to produce good mineral, and the same remark will apply to the drawing shaft on this reef. The shafts now in course of sinking and their respective depths are now as under:—Engine-shaft, Maharajah's reef, 71 ft.; air shaft, Maharajah's reef, 48 ft.; McTaggart's shaft, eastern lode, 37 ft.; in, drawing shaft, eastern lode, 42 ft.; Prospect shaft, western reef, 10 ft. We have found during the last week some very pretty looking spar in the bottom of McTaggart's shaft, which gave a show of gold by hand washing. We have about 40 Coolie men and women forming the ground for the large reservoir I spoke about in my last report.

—Capt. B. D. Plummer, Sept. 28: The health of our establishment is good; our houses are satisfactory, and we have good drinking water, two things which greatly tend to the preservation of health in this climate. There is little to report this week. We have been engaged putting down a 3-in. pump in the engine-shaft on the Maharajah's reef; we expect to get it and the pumping engine ready for a start this evening, and I hope we shall make better progress in sinking this shaft. McTaggart's engine-shaft is down 39 ft. The drawing shaft is down 43 ft. 9 in. All our shafts are well and securely timbered to the bottom.

COOTACOVIL (Gold).—The directors have received the following report:—The 60-ft. adit: I have been occupied during the week in securing the No. 2 adit well up to the reef, as the ground was treacherous, and in doing so I have got out a good deal of stone, which is quite equal to that in No. 1. Gold is still, and there is a good show of panning and washing the reef. The reef at this point is very wide, and it will take a good deal of blasting to get through. I am having a place prepared to deposit the stone in. Mr. Hill, manager of the Ripon Gold Mining Company, was anxious to look at the reef, and I thought there would be no harm in allowing him to do so, as he is a man with 27 years' experience in quartz mining in Australia, and his opinion is of value. He was much pleased with the reef, and said it was as fine a one as he had seen in the Wynaad, and that, judging from its width and strength, it must run for a great distance and be permanent in depth. The directors have also seen the reef, and have been out half a mile to the north, on the adjoining property, and the superintendent is driving an adit in hard ground to the south to intercept it on the Tambacherry Company's property.

PIERREFITTE.—The manager reports (Oct. 15) as follows: In stopping to form the incline shaft in the south mine, good silver-lead ore is being broken; but as only a portion of the lode is being taken down for this purpose the value of the same cannot be stated. It is, however, a good paying lode. In the north mine the No. 3 stopes over No. 1 level will be suspended from this time, as we shall be able to work it to better advantage, thus saving the material change of the value of the lode (which is 3 tons of lead ore per fathom) from that reported in my last. The men that have been engaged in this stopes will be placed in another in the back of same level, the ore having been sufficiently cleared it. In the cross-cut south in the No. 2 level water is oozing from the end; this is frequently a sign of a vein near at hand. Whether it will prove to be so here remains to be seen. We have been very successful in this cross-cut so far, and we hope further discoveries of value are in store here. There is nothing to report to the No. 3 level; the ground continues favourable for drifting, and fair progress is being made. The distance from the mouth of this level around the face of the mountain to where the lode must be fixed to command the ledge is about 55 fms.; of this distance 30 fms. have been completed to receive the tramway. There is no material increase in the water, but there are signs of a change in the weather, and I fully expect to be able to report very quickly a sufficient quantity of water to work the machinery.

HOOVER HILL.—Extracts from letter received from resident engineer, dated Oct. 5, received the 18th. I beg to confirm my last, dated the 27th ult. and yet Oct. 5 received in London). In consequence of the extreme dryness, I continue to run only 10 stamps, not having sufficient force to turn them all. Since my last communication we have been running through ore from Gallimore. I am sorry to say from all appearance the ore is very irregular in yield, and far from free milling. All our sub-pumps are being caught for future treatment. I am preparing a parcel to send to New Jersey as an experiment.—Mine: The lead in Briol's Tunnel has fallen off in value, and, according to the latest assay, does not run more than \$5 to \$7 per ton. The ore being broken in Gallimore the shafts, in quality; the last assay gave \$17 per ton. We are here enlarging the shafts, and stopping at the same time as we go down. The cross-cut out of the Provost shaft has proved the ledge to continue in its regular dip, therefore sinking the shaft has been resumed, and by next week I hope to have the drills at work in it. It will be best to continue this particular shaft in depth, and prove the value of the dyke from this point. To get at the vein of good ore near Hawkins shaft I have started a trial shaft in soft slate a short distance away from a second dyke to be found here, with a view of cross-cutting down some 60 ft., and depth of 70 to 80 ft. from surface. We have got the shaft down some 60 ft., and for convenience have repaired the old winch at Hawkins, and re-erected it here. I hope we may soon cut something good. The contractor will have completed the erection of compressor, boiler and the drills ready to work next week.

JAYALL.—G. E. Chambers, manager: The following is my report of the last month's working:—Mine: There were 49 varas driven in the mine in the various opening out places; 451 cubic varas of quartz were extracted from the different stopes; 702 varas were driven in manto, and 61 varas in communication, and manto and watercourses for draining; the whole mine is in capital condition, the quartz throughout of an improved quality. The No. 2 level from the Pim's tunnel will most probably be finished during the present month. The end of Pim's tunnel still continues exceedingly hard, and I experience great difficulty in getting men to work there. The quartz is also too poor to bring to the mill, notwithstanding all the difficulties I intend to keep the mill going. Conception manto still looks well.—Mill and Remittance: Up to the 26th we were only able to work with 30 stamps, but after that time the water fell off so that only 20 could be kept going. The wet season seems to have completely disappeared; last year was bad enough, but this bids fair to be worse still. By present appearances I shall most probably have to work the engine all through September. This morning the mill started, and we barely had water for 15 stamps. Of course I immediately had the engine put to work, and shall endeavour to work all the 30 stamps. The following is the result of the last month's working:—On an average 27 stamps worked 23½ days, crushing 2245 tons of quartz, in and manto, which yielded 488 ozs. of smelted gold. The total remittance, including the result of Esperanza mill, consists of 623½ ozs., which I trust you will agree with me in considering most satisfactory. The average value of the month's quartz was 4 dwts. 8 grs.—only 7½ grs. less than the average value of the month. —Esperanza Mill: This mill continues to give me great satisfaction. The four stamps worked 23 days, and crushed 382 tons of quartz, yielding 116½ ozs. of gold, making the good average of 6 dwts. 2 grs. per ton. I also obtained 19 ozs. of gold from the treatment of 131 tons of tailings, averaging 3 dwts. 5 grs. per

ton. I have discovered that on the south side of the Esperanza lode we possess a large patch of Manto. I am very pleased at this, as the anticipated difficulty in keeping up the supply is almost done away with, as by very little expense I shall carry a tramway right into the manto, and thus supply the mill with two cars, one of quartz to two or three of manto. Through the discovery of the manto I have decided to immediately put into practice the erection of another 4 stamps, and have already ordered the timber. If all goes well they may be able to work by Christmas next, and we shall thus be enabled to take advantage of about two months wet season.

VIRNEBERG COPPER.—R. K. Roakilly, Oct. 15: Hadley Engine-shaft: The 150 level is driven south of cross-cut 22 metres. We are just through the cross-course, which has heaved the lode at this point. The ground in the foreground is composed of a very congenial clay-slate, letting out water freely, which is a good indication. Judging from the favourable character and productivity of the lode immediately before intersecting the cross-course, we firmly believe, when the end is out of its influence and the lode again intersected, it will be found more productive than before meeting with that dislocation. The lode in back of the 140 south of shaft is worth about 55 per fathom. In the lode in back of the 140 north of shaft, the lode is somewhat fallen off in value in consequence of its being disordered by a horse of killas; this we believe to be only temporary, seeing that the hanging and footwall are converging together. Hence, at their union, we may reasonably anticipate that the lode will be found as rich as hitherto. We have communicated the rise, in back of the 100 metre level north of shaft, with the lode left by the former workers, and I am pleased to state that the lode, so far as seen, is quite equal to our expectations. It is yielding some very fine copper ore, but before we are able to report fully on it we have several wagons of debris to remove, which will take a day or two. Should the lode prove as productive throughout the whole of the lode as at present we may calculate on having at this point a good section of lode as at present ground. The lode in the lode in back of the 100 south of shaft is worth fully 150 per fathom. It is with much pleasure I have to inform you that the Rhinecraft arrived at Mullenweg this morning, and the shipping of the ore was at once commenced. All energy will be exercised to put it on board, so that the boat may sail for Rotterdam as soon as possible.

YORKE PENINSULA.—The directors have received advices from the committee of inspection at Adelaide, with reports from the Kurilla Mine to Aug. 30. The following are extracts from the report of Thomas and John Anthony:—Kurilla Lode: We are continuing to drive the 67, east of Hall's, the lode yielding 2 tons of 15 per cent. ore per fathom. The lode in the back of the 67 is yielding 4 tons of 15 per cent. ore per fathom. At the 55, about 90 fms. east of Hall's shaft, two men are driving a cross-cut to cut the south part of the lode. We expect to reach the lode in a day or two. Three men are working the south part of the lode at the 55 at 9s. tribute, the yield being about 1½ ton of ore per fathom. Four men are stopping the back of the 55 at 2½ 2s. 6d. per fathom, and 2s. 6d. tribute, stopes yielding 3 tons of 15 per cent. ore per fathom. At the 45 two men are driving east on the south branch, the yield being 2½ tons of 15 per cent. ore per fathom. At the 25 four men are driving east towards new section 398, there is a good and regular wall, but not ore enough to pay. At the 15 we have driven east into section 398 as far as the whip shaft sunk by the Devon Company to the 10, and have put the four men to rise in the roof in a line with this shaft, which we hope to utilise for discharge and ventilation by the end of September. The lode in the face of the 15 is 4 ft. wide, composed for the most part of quartz stained with green ore. We have driven several fathoms west of the line, dividing Kurilla section and 398 section at the 15, and almost in a line with a shaft, which we had hoped to reach by following this vein. After, however, laying open a tribute pitch we have reached disordered strata, and temporarily lost the ore. We shall not at present drive further. Two men are working in the back of the 15 at 10s. tribute in Kurilla section, and two at 9s. in section 398; in all, 32 men are working on and about the Kurilla lode.—Morphe's lode: We continue to extend the 55 east. Up to this date the lode has been worth 4 tons of 15 per cent. ore per fathom, but disordered strata have been met with, and the lode has dropped off in value. We are also driving the 55 west, the lode being good, but small; worth 1½ ton of 15 per cent. ore per fathom. Two men are driving west of the cross-course at the 55, on the north branch, north of Morphe's lode, the branch being worth 3 tons of 15 per cent. ore per fathom. At the 20 east, two men are driving a cross-cut to cut the north branch. The strata about this part are much broken and disordered. A winze is being sunk east from the 30 to the 43, by four men, at 12½ per fathom, and one from the 43 to the 55. The following stopes are being worked on Morphe's lode:—At the 55 east, by four men, at day wages, the yield being 4 tons of 15 per cent. ore. East of the latter four men are stopping at 2½ 2s. 6d. per fathom, and 2s. 6d. tribute, the yield being 4 tons of 15 per cent. ore. At the 55 west, four men at 3½ per fathom and 2s. 6d. tribute, and four others at 2½ per fathom and 2s. 6d. tribute. At the 43 east four men are stopping the north part of the lode, where a division took place. At present the yield of ore is equal to 3 tons of 15 per cent. ore. In all, 40 men are at work on this lode. In section 398 (Kurilla lode) two men are cutting across the lode at the 10 to find the north wall. We deplore the recent drop in the price of copper, but indulge the hope that the ore being shipped to England will find a better market. In the yield of ore by the mine our hopes are being realised.—Ore Returns: 213½ tons of ore, averaging about 15 per cent., had been sent away from the mine for shipment, and there remained on hand at the mine on Sept. 1, 1881, 1,167 tons of about 15½ per cent., with about 450 tons of low class ore of about 5 per cent.

SENTEIN.—The reports from this property continue satisfactory; in fact no doubt need now be entertained but that it will shortly compete with the best dividend paying silver-lead mines under Messrs John Taylor and Son's management. The returns for last month amounted to 437 tons of silver-lead and zinc ores, and the different stopes average about 15 tons for silver-lead and about 18 tons for zinc ores per fathom. The price at which these shares are selling only represents from 30,000L. to 37,500L. as the total value of the property, notwithstanding the splendid monthly profits now being realised, which are accumulating towards the payment of a good dividend. The company sold one lot of 500 tons of blende ores this year at 47. 10s. per ton, and their silver-lead ores realise a higher price than the Van ores.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—The many friends of Mr. Joseph James Reynolds, of Moorgate-street, will regret to learn that he met with a sad death when returning from his business on Oct. 13. Crossing Bishopsgate-street he was knocked down by an omnibus, two wheels of which passed over his body. He was taken to Bartholomew's Hospital, and died 34 hours afterwards. Mr. Reynolds's name has often appeared in the columns of the *Mining Journal*. He was the son of Mr. Joseph James Reynolds, of Pulstrong, Cornwall, and at one time had the reputation of being amongst the most intelligent and able business men in the City; his genial presence was much courted by his friends. His sorrowing relatives committed him to his resting place in Abney Park Cemetery on Saturday last, the service being conducted by the Rev. Frederic Greeves.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Oct. 5, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, Oct. 20.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Great Consols..	108	£1 5 6	South Devon United..	70	£1 9 6
ditto	104	1 5 6	ditto	63	1 11 0
ditto	100	1 5 6	ditto	54	2 18 0
ditto	98	1 3 6	ditto	30	7 4 6
ditto	90	1 10 6	South Caradon	85	4 11 6
ditto	89	1 9 0	ditto	84	4 3 0
ditto	83	1 3 6	ditto	82	3 16 6
ditto	82	4 10 0	ditto	70	4 14 8
ditto	81	1 2 3	ditto	40	8 6 0
ditto	49	6 4 8	ditto	9	12 16 6
Wheal Crebor	102	3 2 0	Marke Valley	73	2 9 6
ditto	98	3 2 6	ditto	10	1 18 0
ditto	93	3 2 6	ditto	35	4 9 0
ditto	91	3 3 6	ditto	33	2 18 6
ditto	80	3 5 6	Bedford United	61	2 11 0
South Devon United..	85	2 16 0	East Crebor	13	4 2 6
ditto	78	2 12 6			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Devon Great Con.	881	£1631 2 6	Marke Valley	135	£ 649 13 0
Wheal Crebor	462	1455 7 0	Bedford United	61	155 11 0
So. Devon United	380	1026 0 0	East Crebor	13	53 12 6
South Caradon	370	1829 6 0			
Average standard	£101 4 0	Average produce	5%		
Average price per ton	£2 13 0				
Quantity of ore	2352 tons	Quantity of fine copper	131 tons 2 cwt.		
Amount of money	£6800 12 6				
LAST SALE.—Average standard	£ 93 14 0	Average produce	6%		
Standard of corresponding sale last month	£ 90 5 0	Produce	7%		

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Names.	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	576 5 6	£1709 6 6
Grenfell and Sons	496½	1618 13 0
Nevill, Druce, and Co.	476½	1288 15 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	598 5 6	1616 5 3
Mason and Elkington	203½	567 11 9
Total	2352	£6800 12 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth—Mines and parcels.—Mellanear 606—Wheal Jewell 122—Wheal Eliza 35—Great Crinall and Carleton 20.—Total, 733 tons.

REMARKS.—“J. S.” (Telegraph-street).—The matter is really one in which we cannot interfere, and it is but fair to state that the Edinburgh firm replied to last week have written that they are not prepared either to buy or sell on the basis of the quotation which they gave. Under these circumstances it appears preferable to take the secretary's quotation as probably the more reliable; we never deal in shares ourselves, nor are we interested in any quotation beyond the wish to record it correctly. If “J. S.” have, within the last six or seven months himself bought and sold the shares at 8½ down to 5½, he should have sent the quotation when the transactions took place, and it would have received immediate attention; but the statement that “about 200 shares have been sold to my knowledge at 5L. or thereabouts within the past month” would scarcely justify a remarking that quotation nor or publishing the letter sent except over the writer's real name. With most mining and with many other shares the amount obtainable is fixed by negotiation, and in the open market they would usually have to be sold at a merely nominal price.

EAST WHEAL ROSE

(LIMITED).

CUTTING OF THE CELEBRATED MIDDLETON'S LODE.

See Report on page 1309.

This lode has already re-
turned silver-lead worth

£1,000,000 STERLING,

And the shares sold at £1800
each on the London Stock Ex-
change.

Only one-third of it has been
worked. It is fair to assume
that the remaining two-thirds
will produce at least

£2,000,000 STERLING.

Besides this there are seven
known lodes, believed to be
equally rich.

“The machinery for early and
large returns is being rapidly
erected.

The shares should be bought
at once, for a great rise is
imminent.

ABBOTT, PAGE, AND CO.,

STOCKBROKERS,

48, Poultry, London, E.C.,

HAVE SPECIAL DEALINGS IN
THESE SHARES.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

Firmness appears to be becoming more marked and decided in the French iron trade. At a recent meeting of foremasters of the Nord it was semi-officially announced that the works had employment assured for the whole of the winter, and even for part of next season. Merchants' iron has made 8L. per ton at Paris. There can be little doubt that the present activity in the French iron trade is largely attributable to the great sums expended by companies, and also by the French Government upon public works during the last three years. In 1878 this expenditure amounted to 7,740,000L., in 1879 it had been carried to 11,704,000L., and in 1880 it had further risen to 15,296,000L. In 1881 the expenditure of the State alone upon public works will rise to 16,000,000L., and in 1882 we shall probably witness the outlay of 20,000,000L. mapped out by M. de Freycinet. An advance has taken place in pig in Germany, and when raw material thus rises iron will probably move up also. The good tone of pig is remarked especially in Silesia, as well as in the Rhenish provinces. The administration of the Hanoverian State Railways is about to let contracts for steel rails, fish plates, &c. The total quantity of steel rails to be thus contracted for is about 8800 tons.

There is good news with respect to the Belgian iron trade; everywhere there is plenty of work—indeed in some cases there is even too much work. No firms appear to think of making any concessions as regards prices, and the general feeling is one of satisfaction. Most of the great mechanical works of Belgium cannot now accept any further orders except on condition that they are allowed plenty of time for their execution. One of the mechanical construction companies has orders on hand to the amount of 200,000L.; another has similar orders to the extent of 160,000L.; and finally a third has work assured for more than a year in advance. In presence of so favourable a situation it is, perhaps, a matter of some astonishment that prices do not advance; the explanation probably is the advanced period of the season. If Belgian industrials had to deal with April instead of October—if, in short, they had the whole summer season before them—there would probably be a marked advance in almost all kinds of steel and iron, and the imports of iron minerals into Belgium in the first eight months of this year amounted to 771,000 tons, as compared with 568,198 tons in the corresponding period of 1880. The exports of rails from Belgium in the first eight months of this year amounted to 20,576 tons, as compared with 20,177 tons in the corresponding period of 1880.

The intelligence available with respect to the Belgian coal trade continues favourable, almost all descriptions of combustibles being in good demand. The season for domestic qualities of coal appears to have now fully set in. As the general industry of Belgium is also well sustained, stocks are disappearing at the collieries, and miners are being sought after to enable the production to keep pace with the demand. The beetroot sugar manufacturing season has commenced, and the sugar works are endeavouring to complete their supplies, so as to avoid all possible future inconvenience. Quotations have not experienced any material change upon the Belgian coal markets. The imports of coal in Belgium in the first eight months of this year have been officially returned at 612,873 tons, as compared with 561,425 tons in the corresponding period of 1880. The exports of coal from Belgium in the first eight months of this year amounted to 26,224,490 tons, as compared with 2,806,680 tons in the corresponding period of 1880. In these latter totals the exports of Belgian coal to France figured for 2,461,664 tons and 2,656,623 tons respectively. The Paris and Orleans and the Northern of France Railway Companies have proposed some modifications in their coal tariff. Business in coal has increased in Germany, and the result has been that complaints as to a scarcity of rolling stock are beginning to be heard. Industrial coal has continued in good demand in Germany.

MARKET ECHOES AND MINING MATTERS.

A further rise of little more than 2L. per ton will bring the price of foreign tin to the figure so long but confidently anticipated by those who have made it their business to study all the phases and conditions of the tin market during the present year. We have more than once stated in these columns that tin was likely to reach 100L. by Christmas: it seems not at all unlikely now that this figure will be reached before the present month is out. Tin at 100L. will give about 60L. per ton for the ore, and with such a price Cornish mine adventurers have every reason to be satisfied. It is a good remunerative price, and, thanks to the legitimate cause of the late steady advance in the metal, is likely long to be maintained. We may indeed go further, and say that not only is the price of tin likely to be maintained, but there is a strong probability of a yet higher price being reached before long, for the statistical position of the market continues to be all that could be desired. Stocks are always decreasing, whilst consumption steadily increases. The shares of a low-priced tin mine—Wheal Jane—have during the past week or ten days attracted prominent attention upon the market. From about 15s. the quotation has risen to 1½ 3, with every prospect of a still further rise. The merits of the mine undoubtedly warrant a higher price than the existing one, for it bids fair to prove a very rich property, and it must be borne in mind that the famous “Great Flat Lode” traverses the set—a lode which has made the fortunes of many mines. At the 60, a cross-cut has been driven north through this lode, where it is worth 20L. per fathom. Two stopes in the same lode are also each worth 20L. per fathom. The returns of tin from the mine are at present about 11 tons a month. A small increase on this would pay cost. The management confidently expect to make this increase very shortly, and ere long to place the mine in the dividend list. The shares are at present a capital speculation.

Copper continues steady to advance. There has not been, however, very much doing in copper mines this week, but their turn must come before long. At present, such shares as Prince of Wales, Pary's Corporation, Carnarvon, and Devon Friendship are extremely cheap, and an investment embracing these four would, we think, give cent. per cent. profit within the next six months. The shares of Morla Du Mine (blue stone) are also far below their value, for the mine is working at a profit, and has excellent prospects. We hear good accounts of Marke Valley. An improvement is not improbable.

Killfret's shares continue quiet, but steady. We visited the mine a day ago. The tinstuff coming from the lode in the new shaft is very good, and there seems every hope that the mine has a good future before it.

Foreign mine shares are upon the whole quiet. A large business has been done, however, in Callao “Bis” shares, and an enormous one in Quartz Hill (for special settlement), which from 15s. have advanced to 20s. Potasi are dull, at about 5s., and Ruby neglected at 4½. These shares have had some considerable fluctuations lately. Richmonds are 15. 15½. There is no feature to notice in Indian gold shares. Prices are, perhaps, a trifle firmer.

JAMES H. CROFTS.

EAST WHEAL ROSE—IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Messrs. Abbott, Page, and Co., Poultry, write: A report has been received from the manager of the above-named mine, stating that he has cut the celebrated Middleton's lode at the adit level. It will be remembered by old mining investors that this lode produced the whole of the riches extracted by the former company. It is a matter of history that 1,000,000L. worth of silver-lead ore was extracted from this lode, that the shares were sold on the London Stock Exchange at 1800L. each, and dividend amounting to over 2000L. per share were paid. The present company has acquired an extension of ground on this lode equal to twice the original run. There is great excitement in the neighbourhood, for formerly between 1500 and 2000 hands were employed at East Wheal Rose. We understand that one 90 and one 100 in. pumping engines, drawing engines, Green's Patent Dressing Machinery, &c., are being erected with all possible speed, and that early and large returns may be expected. We may remark it is the general opinion that the cutting of Middleton's lode in the new ground at the adit level ensures the success of the undertaking beyond doubt, for the company has a long run on this lode in purely “Virgin” ground, which stands intact from the adit to the 150 fathom level, and if, as it is fair to assume, it proves equally rich as that part of the lode already worked, the present shareholders may reckon on receiving very satisfactory dividends from this lode alone for a considerable time. It may be remarked that there are seven other known rich lodes on the property. This finding of Middleton's lode will undoubtedly infuse new life into Cornish mining, and will counteract the sinister influences at work to depreciate the shares of the recently started mines. The majority of Cornish mines started this year are in our opinion honest ventures, and if shareholders will patiently wait reasonable time, no doubt the fair hopes held out in the prospectuses will be fully realised. Shares in the mines brought out under the same auspices as East Wheal Rose, Old Shepherds, Mounts Bay Consols, and Treavenn, will undoubtedly be favourably affected by the good news from East Wheal Rose and other Cornish mines must feel its beneficial effects.

BWLCH.—The different points in this mine are looking more promising than for some time past. The 50 east is very important, a wonderful improvement having taken place within the last few days, and from present indications a run of lead ore is shortly expected.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.—The stamp duty on patents for inventions was last year 179,563L.

BRITISH MINES.

11. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

WHEEL UNY.—W. Hambly, W. Prophet, J. White, Oct. 20: Hind's engine-shaft is being prepared with all speed for sinking with boring machinery below

The 170, which we are hoping in about a week from now to get in full operation. The 170, west of Cock's shaft, we shall commence to drive with the boring machinery to-day. The present end has a promising appearance, producing a little tin, but not enough to value. The two stops in the back of this level continue to yield their usual quantity of tin. About 90 fms. west of Cock's shaft at the 160 we are driving across the lode. At this point for the distance driven, 10 ft., it has a masterly appearance, and producing some good work for tin. The stop in the bottom of the 150, west of Cock's shaft, is worth 25¢ per fm. for tin. We have cleared King's shaft from the 150 to the 160, and set to the men to make it the proper size for fixing the double skip-rod. The 160, east of King's shaft, is worth for tin 20¢ per fathom. To further test the copper producing part of this lode we are putting up a rise in the back of this level against the winze sunk 20 ft. below the 150. We shall be better able to speak of the character and worth of this part of the lode in the next report. We have commenced to drive the 150, east of King's shaft, by six men; so far as seen the lode is large, and yields a little tin, but not enough to value, and from its appearance east of this point in the levels above it is likely to improve. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are without alteration.

YEOLAND CONSOLS.—Joel Manley, Oct. 19: In the deep adit level, the mouth of which is about 100 fms. from the River Meavy, good progress is being made. We have now completed 65 fathoms of winzeing, &c., of the same. There are about 5 fms. more to the end; when this is finished we shall have a good sized adit level with a well laid tramroad, along which all stuff may be taken to the dressing floors. We have also gained in depth—that is, taken up the bottom of the adit, so as to get it level about 6 ft. This will when we re-start the driving from the forebreast give us 6 ft. more of back, which for the entire length of the sett is no mean item. The whole height of the back here is about 40 fms., and now available for stoping; the lode wherever touched still yields good samples of tin. The level is now on the south or footwall side of the lode; when we start driving in the whole ground we shall drive in a direction, so as to get to the north part of the lode, which in the old mine was always the richest. The rise over the back of this level has been communicated to surface, and has well ventilated this part of the mine. Our prospects are very cheering.

EAST ROMAN GRAVELS.—The mine continues to look as well as it has done for some time past. Everything is now ready for the drills, and ground will be opened much faster in future.

SOUTH DARREN.—The shaft is down nearly 8 fathoms below the 120 and a part of the lode broken into at the bottom shows good lead and copper ores. The 120 east has been extended upwards of 12 fathoms, in a good lode all the way, worth from 1 to 2 tons of rich silver-lead ore per fathom, and the end is worth full 2 tons, with more lode standing on the north side. This end is 30 fathoms from being under Murchison's (the eastern) shaft, and judging from the lode along the bottom of the 110 it is fully expected that there will be a rich lode all the way in the 120. The 120 west is driven 29 fathoms, and with the exception of one or two short bars of ground it has been a good ore lode all the distance, in many places worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. This level has been more productive than in the corresponding parts of the levels above. The 110 east is driven about 29 fathoms, mostly in a lode worth 1½ to 2 tons of lead and 1 ton of copper ore per fathom; this end is nearly 17 fathoms in advance of the 120 end, and about 13 fathoms from Murchison's shaft. The 110 west has been extended 72 fathoms, and for over 35 fathoms of that distance it has been worth 2 to 3 tons of lead ore per fathom, the end being valued at 2 tons. There are four stops in this level, worth 1, 2, 2, and 1 ton per fathom, and another stop east of shaft 12 wts. The agent considers that there cannot be a doubt that there is a very valuable and continuous run of ore in the eastern part of the mine, which will yield good profits. At the general meeting on Wednesday the resolutions to increase the capital of the company by 4500£. (3000 shares of 30s. each), to erect boring machinery and open the eastern ground more rapidly, were confirmed. The whole capital will then be 12,000 shares of 30s. each (18,000£.)

DEVON FRIENDSHIP.—They have sampled another parcel of tin this week.

NORTHERN LEAD MINE.—The water is drained 8 fms. at Brandon Walls. At Stotsfield Burn the stops in west section yield 25 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and the eastern section, above the 12, 10 cwt. The 15 fm. level stops are worth 12 cwt. and looking well.

PANDORA.—The lode in the shaft, sinking below the 45, is looking better, and the 45 south is worth 25 cwt. of lead and a good deal of blende per fathom; No. 1 winze is worth quite 1½ ton of lead per fathom for size of winze, with more lode standing by the side.

TIN HILL.—It is understood that the rich vein of tin lately cut at the Tin Hill Mines maintains its character. The temporary interruption to the workings will shortly be removed by unwatering the lode at a lower level.

EAST WHEEL ROSE.—The directors have received to-day (Friday) official notification from the agent of the mine that Middleton's lode has been cut, and is "producing splendid stones of silver-lead."

THE BRAZILIAN GOLD MINES.—The latest official advices are the most encouraging yet to hand. The manager points out that in the jacutinga section of the company's property a lode has been opened out 2 feet wide, with well-defined walls. The Brazilian miner regards as certain the discovery of valuable deposits of gold in all cases where a vein with defined walls is found in the jacutinga formation. Referring to the property generally the manager says that the railway from Rio is opened to Barbacena, and contracts are about to be made to extend it to Sabara, a distance of 20 miles only from the mines. Roads to the mines and through the woods are made, also water-courses for miles to the stamps, in fact everything requisite for a mine. With a full appointed staff of English miners and artisans, and Brazilians cradled in gold mining, mines laid out for a permanence, samples showing gold being disregarded for the more trusted results of the battery, and stamps now being erected, it is hoped and believed, when the works are sufficiently advanced to admit of stoping, discoveries and returns of gold will be made so as to class this property probably with the best progressive mines. The manager concludes:—"Be it remembered that in all auriferous jacutinga and gold quartz mining, a blow of the miner's pick may at any time cut into rich hidden mineral wealth." Fair average samples of ore from the quartz mines have been proved to yield 4 oits. (½ oz.) gold per ton.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 2352 tons of ore, of 5½ average produce, and containing 131 tons 2 cwt. of fine copper, were sold for 6800£. 12s. 0d., being 27 10s. 0d. per ton of ore, or 51 18s. 0d. per ton of fine copper in the ore, and an average standard of 1017. 4s. Subjoined are the particulars of the two last sales:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Oct. 6.	972	114	0	6 1/2	10s. 8d.	£53 6 6
" 20.	2352	118	0	5 1/2	10s. 4d.	51 18s. 0d.

Compared with the last sale, the advance has been in the standard 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 7d.

Messrs. BROOKER, DORE, and Co., Baldwin's Iron: Messrs. E. P. and W. Baldwin have issued circulars announcing an advance of 20s. per ton, and being very fully booked they wish it to be understood that they do not bind themselves to accept all orders sent them at present list prices. They have, in fact, very little iron to sell for some time to come.—Tin-plates: Messrs. Baldwin have advanced their prices 1s. per box, which scarcely covers increased cost of production, and a sudden and very rapid advance in tin-plates would not surprise anyone in the trade.—Fencing Wire: The Warrington makers will issue a fresh list quoting 10¢ per ton for No. 6 drawn wire (delivered Liverpool). Makers are all very fully booked. We have made large sales of rolled wire during the last week, and prices will no doubt soon be again raised.—Galvanised Iron: The demand is well maintained. As black sheets are dearer by 40s. to 50s. per ton above the minimum price, and spelter 15s. to 20s. per ton higher than in September, it will be seen that the advance in galvanised iron does not yet fully cover the increased cost of production, and we may, therefore, expect higher prices, unless sheets and spelter recede in value. At a meeting of the trade on Oct. 15 it was decided to keep the minimum price at present at 14. 10s. per ton for 24 G., in bundles, delivered London. A resolution was also agreed to binding the makers not to concede anything on the usual extras for long lengths—20s. for 9 ft. and 40s. for 10 ft. sheets.

Messrs. PICKLEY and ABELL.—Gold: The orders for the United States have ceased for the present, and the only demand for export has been for sovereigns for Vienna and Egypt, and a limited amount of bars for India. The result has been that the Bank has purchased about 384,000£., chiefly in Dutch gold coin, since our last; and sovereigns to the value of 262,000£. have been withdrawn. The arrivals comprise 9500£. from the West Indies, 23,260£. from the Brazil, 3600£. from the Cape, and 350,000£. from the Continent; total, 386,360£. The Don takes 12,910£. to the West Indies, and the P. and O. steamer 30,000£. to Bombay.—Silver has again declined, and may to-day be quoted as 51 1/2¢ per oz.; the demand has been chiefly for the Continent, although an order for India has come to hand to the extent of 10,000£. We have received 22,200£. from the West Indies, 12,990£. from River Plate, and 30,800£. from New York; total, 65,990£. The P. and O. steamer takes 10,000£. to Bombay.

Mr. Robert Campbell, jun., managing director of Robert Campbell and Sons (Limited), has joined the board of the Australian Company (Limited).

TO THE METAL TRADE.

FOR COPPER, TIN, LEAD, &c., apply to—
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COPPER ORE, COBALT, MANGANESE, CARBONATE OF
BARYTES. ESTABLISHED 1866

HENRY NUTT AND CO.,
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LEAD ASHES, LEAD SLAGS, SULPHATE OF LEAD, TIN
ASHES, TERNE ASHES, AND ALL REFUSE CON-
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SMELTING and REFINING WORKS at BERGEN POINT, near NEW YORK.

OFFICES.—292, PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c

METAL MARKET—LONDON, OCT. 21, 1881.			
IRON.			
Fig. 3MD, f.o.b., Clyde...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Scotch, all No. 1...	2 10 3	2 10 6	
Wales, f.o.b. Wales...	7 8 5	10 0	
" in London...	5 17 6	0	
Stafford...	7 0 0	7 5 0	
" in Tyne or Tees...	5 12 6	5 17 6	
Swedish, London...	9 10 0	9 15 0	
Rails, Welsh, at works...	5 7 6	5 10 0	
Sheets, Staff., in London...	8 0 0	8 5 0	
Plates, ship., in London...	7 10 0	7 15 0	
Hoops, Staff., in London...	7 10 0	8 0 0	
Nail rods, Staff., in Lon.	6 15 0	7 0 0	
STEEL.			
English, spring...	12 0 0	13 0 0	
" cut...	10 0 0	10 45 0	
Swedish, keg...	15 0 0	—	
" fag. ham...	15 0 0	—	
LEAD.			
English, pig, common...	15 0 0	—	
" L.B....	15 0 0	15 0 0	
" W.B....	15 0 0	15 10 0	
" sheet and bar...	2 6 0	—	
" rod...	15 0 0	—	
" white...	21 0 0	23 0 0	
" patent shot...	13 2 6	—	
Spanish...	15 2 6	15 5 0	
NICKEL.			
Metal, per cwt...	15 0 0	16 0 0	
Ore, 10 per cent. per ton...	20 0 0	25 0 0	
QUICKSILVER.			
Flasks, 75 lbs. wt. each...	7 0 0	—	
SILVER.			
Silesian...	16 12 6	16 15 0	
English, Swansea...	17 0 0	—	
Sheet zinc...	20 15 0	21 5 0	
TIN.			
English, ingot, f.o.b....	103 10 0	104 0 0	
" bars...	104 10 0	105 0 0	
" refined...	105 10 0	106 0 0	
Australian...	97 0 0	98 0 0	
Banco...	99 0 0	—	
Straits...	97 0 0	98 0 0	
COPPER.			
Tough cake and ingot...	67 0 0	68 0 0	
Best selected...	69 0 0	70 0 0	
Sheets and sheathing...	76 0 0	77 0 0	
Flat Bottoms...	79 0 0	80 0 0	
Wallaroo...	69 0 0	70 0 0	
Burra, or P.C.C....	68 10 0	69 0 0	
Other brands...	65 0 0	66 0 0	
Chili bars, g.o.b....	62 15 0	63 0 0	
PHOSPHOR BRONZE.			
Alloys I., II., III., and IV. ...	£120 0 0	—	
" VI. and VII. ...	135 0 0	—	
" XI., Spl. bearing metal ...	112 0 0	—	
BRASS.			
Wire...	6 1/2 d.	—	
Tubes...	9 1/2	—	
Sheets...	9	—	
Yel. met. sheath. & sheets...	6 1/2 d.	6 1/2	
TIN-PLATES.			
Charcoal, 1st quality ...	1 2 0	1 4 0	
" 2nd quality ...	0 15 0	1 0 0	
Coke, 1st quality ...	0 18 0	0 19 0	
" 2nd quality ...	0 16 0	0 17 0	
Black... per ton ...	15 10 0	—	
Canada, Staff. or Gla. ...	12 0 0	—	
at Liverpool...	12 0 0	—	
Black Taggers, 450 of ...	30 0 0	—	

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less for ordinary; 10s. per ton less for Canada; IX 6s. per box more than 10 quoted above, and add 6s. for each X. Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brands.

REMARKS.—During the past week the tendency of our markets has for the most part continued strong; but, taken on the whole, prices may be reckoned without material change. Here and there slightly better rates have been realised, while on the other hand there are instances where somewhat reduced prices have been accepted. The demand generally, however, keeps good, and an active business both for consumption and speculation is of frequent occurrence, shipping business also participating more or less in the general activity. The legitimate trade is unquestionably in a satisfactory condition, and prior to the present resuscitation it is said that the various mills, plant, and machinery have, in the majority of instances, not been so busily engaged as at the present time for a long period previous, while in many cases the prospects are thought equally bright, if not more promising than they were considered during the marked recovery of the trade after the lengthened depression of 1879, and this opinion, too, is formed without taking into consideration what the future American demand may or may not be. It is based more especially upon what the probable requirements and demand from other sources may prove, which for many reasons are expected to be large; hence we find sellers chiefly are very firm in their quotations, and particularly so for manufactured goods, in which the numerous transactions which are being carried through are principally, if not entirely, for bona fide account. Of course, it is a matter of regret that America does not give her much desired support to our markets, the iron trade here to a great extent being affected by the non-existence of an American demand. The public stocks of iron now in Scotland alone are over 600,000 tons pigs, a figure which has never been chronicled before in the whole history of the iron trade, and without the aid of America, of which there seems very little chance during the next few months, it is difficult to foresee where and what market will be able to consume so overwhelming a stock.

The iron trade is known to be the great leader of all other metals, so that this enormous and unprecedented stock would appear likely to injuriously affect other markets. Nevertheless, although this event is not altogether overlooked, it is not the opinion entertained by the great body of the trade. Manufacturers look at their books and find there sufficient orders to keep their works well occupied for some months hence; and brokers and others make the markets animate, by buying and selling, repurchasing and reselling upon each consecutive rise, while speculators and investors are encouraged into the markets by the apparently flourishing condition of the trades, and adverse features are for the moment forgotten in the great interest which prevails in the several movements which are effected in prices, while promising events are fully brought forward and discussed, and business is thereby greatly goaded on. The disturbed state of Ireland, the chances of dearer money have alike both failed to deter operators from making contracts, and the demand all round continues to display considerable vitality and briskness.

COPPER.—This market has undergone hardly any appreciable

change, prices for the most part remaining steady, while a fair business has been carried through. The consumption and shipping demand is well sustained, and transactions continue fairly numerous, while speculators have been encouraged to make fresh purchases on account of the good deliveries for the first half of this month. The Chili charters for the first fortnight of October have been announced as 2000 tons. This advice, although showing the quantity rather above the usual average, has produced no adverse effect upon our markets, for operators remember that the total charters for the whole of the year are very much below the usual average, so that it is not more than could be expected that present advances should be rather in excess of the ordinary quantities. The tone is good, and while deliveries keep satisfactory it seems likely to continue so, while no material reaction is at all probable, since the present improved prices have been caused by a steady, gradual rise, based almost entirely upon the actual business doing for legitimate account and not from speculation. Speculation may, to some extent, have helped forward the advanced rates, but as it has been well kept under the regular business, and nothing approaching an inflation has been permitted it will doubtless prove a permanent benefit rather than a drawback to the trade, and under these circumstances prices will doubtless be the more easily maintained, especially as late statistics have shown a less stock of almost all kinds of copper. According to the bi-monthly returns the imports of Chili copper during the first fortnight of the month have been 1737 tons, and the deliveries 2250 tons, thereby reducing the stock in Liverpool and Swansea to 28,425 tons.

IRON.—A somewhat weaker tendency has existed since our last issue. Holders have displayed more disposition to realise. The activity in the speculative demand has for a while at all events been arrested, and this too not without reason, for the enormous public stock which has for so long past been allowed to accumulate in Scotland naturally deters operators from entering into fresh engagements, and in addition to this the shipments last week were not nearly so good as they have been of late, nor do they compare well with the corresponding period of last year. The, however, is attributed not to any deficiency in the demand nor to any falling off in the actual requirements, but is accounted for by the boisterous and stormy weather which prevailed last week preventing the effecting of shipments. The statistical position of this metal is far from satisfactory, for the returns show that the public stock in Scotland is now about 125,000 tons over and above what it was the same time last year, while the total shipments for the whole of this year are about 100,000 less than what they were last. However, although these returns were very unfavourable yet it is upon this, in a great measure, that operators look for higher rates shortly ruling. It is argued on this account that there is good reason to expect an increased demand later on, and in anticipation of such the market is prevented from falling away. The slight reaction which has been made this week in pigs in itself need give no cause for anxiety, because it may be only the ordinary result after a sharp and progressive rise as has been effected in this metal, and hence the tone of the market keeps fairly good, and a feeling of confidence in the future stability of prices appears to exist.

This week the Glasgow warrant market has assumed a quiet aspect, and business has mostly been done at falling prices. At the opening on Monday there was a rapid fall from 52s. to 51s., but on Tuesday a fair business was done up to 51s. 3d., when the tone again became flat, and the price quickly receded to 50s. 11d., and at the close buyers would not pay more than 50s. 10 1/2d. On Wednesday the market continued to recede, and transactions were recorded between 50s. 10d. and 50s. 6d., the latter price being the best that buyers would pay at the close. Yesterday being a Glasgow holiday, there was no market, but to-day the market has been again easier, and closes at 50s. 3d. to 50s. 6d. cash. The foreign and coastwise shipments last week were only 8703 tons, against 11,135 tons for the same week of last year, or a decrease of 2432 tons, and which makes the total shipments for the whole of this year 461,561 tons, against 561,892 tons for the same time last year, and 449,933 tons in 1879. The number of furnaces now in blast remains at 105, and the public stock has been increased by 444 tons, now amounting to not less than 600,457 tons, against 596,653 tons last week. The imports of Middlesbrough pig-iron into Gt. Britain last week were 9123 tons, against 1,330 tons for the same week of last year, or an increase of 7893 tons, and which makes the total increase for the whole of this year, compared with last, 42,529 tons. The Cleveland market after opening firm became somewhat flatter, as prices from Scotland were reported lower, and business has been done in No. 3 at about 42s. 9d., and in forge 41s. 4d. The shipments last week were rather less than of late, amounting only to about 710,600 tons. In Messrs. Connal and Co.'s stores the stock is said to have been reduced by 995 tons, now amounting to 181,682 tons.

The recent strikes in this district have been brought to a close, and the furnace men are reported to be again regularly occupied. For manufactured the market is firm, plates rule at 6l. 10s., ordinary bars and angles at 6l., and puddled bars at 4l. per ton. The Wolverhampton market is reported as very firm, and makers and manufacturers have shown no great disposition to take fresh orders. Best sheets continue to be upheld, and are strong at the rise of 20s. per ton, while it is said that supplies of galvanised sheets and hoops have a difficulty in meeting the demand. Spring Vale pigs are 2s. 6d. dearer, second qualities being quoted at 57s. 6d. Derbyshire pigs rule at 54s. to 55s., and Thornecliffe at 60s. Upon the Birmingham market business is brisk, and considerable orders for all classes of iron have been placed, the advanced rates forming no check to business whatever. Sellers of marked iron are especially firm, and a further rise is anticipated, owing to the numerous orders continually being received, while common bars are not procurable under 6l. 2s. 6d. The Sheffield trade is said to continue in a healthy state, and quotations are upheld for all descriptions of bars, rods, and hoops. There is considerable activity at the several plate mills, while an extensive demand is reported for all kinds of railway material. There is no fresh feature to report from the Welsh districts, the demand being sufficiently large to give increased firmness to prices.

According to advices from New York of the 14th inst., the American market is stated as being strong, and prices have taken a decided upward tendency. No. 1 Galtshierie and Glengarnock are now quoted at 82s. Coltness at 82s. 50, and Eglinton at 82s. 50. Scrap iron rules at 28s. 50, and old rails at 11s. Cleveland pigs are offering at 82s. and hematites at 82s. Advices from Sydney report that the upward tendency of the market here has had a similar influence upon the Australian trade, although in many instances buyers there are somewhat inclined to hold off the market in the hope that prices are long may become easier. There is a good demand for galvanised iron, and an advance of 12s. 6d. has been realised, making the present price 22l. 15s. ex duty. Transactions in fencing wire are also said to be large, and prices have advanced 10s., the present quotation being 14l., ex duty for No. 8 gauge.

TIN.—There is still a very large number of transactions being carried through in this metal, and at variable prices, according to prompt. Prices have now attained such an enhanced figure that many operators are beginning to deem it venturesome to continue purchasing, although, on the other hand, the good deliveries and the reduced stocks, as seen by the few last statistics, combined also with a somewhat limited supply, seems to create an opinion amongst some of the trade to warrant even still better prices. Under these circumstances business for forward account is not very large, transactions being more especially for sharp cash prompts. Operators prefer doing business in this manner, not only on account of it enabling them to turn their tin over sharply, but also because it is the ordinary way in which consumers give out their orders, so that there is the opportunity of disposing of their tin in this way, even if other operators should be unwilling to relieve them of their stocks.

LEAD.—There is literally no change to report in the state of this market, a fair demand continuing, at firm prices.

STEEL.—A steady business is still doing in all descriptions, but but more especially in rails, prices all round continuing without noteworthy alteration.

TIN-PLATES.—There is a moderate demand, and prices are firm, while in a few instances rather dearer rates have been quoted.

SPELTER steady, at 16l. 15s. to 17l. for ordinary brands.

QUICKSILVER.—There has again been a large business from second-hands, at 6l. 17s. 6d. to 6l. 15s., closing very firmly, in consequence of a further sharp upward movement in California, which must give the London market a more considerable share of the foreign demand than it has enjoyed for a long time. Importers remain firm, at 7l.

Very little change has taken place in the MINING SHARE MARKET since our last. Quotations remain about the same, and tin mines have been mostly dealt in; but prices have scarcely been maintained on the whole, and decline at once when sales are pressed on a dull market, and in many instances they have become merely nominal.

The mines dealt in have included Carn Brea, South Frances, West Frances, Cook's Kitchen, Wheal Grenville, New West Caradon, Parys Copper, East Blue Hills, Prince of Wales, Wheal Crebor, New Kitty, West Kitty, Wheal Pevor, Wheal Agar, East Lovell, and a few others.

TIN.—No further advance has taken place in the standards for ore, and tin mines are generally weaker, without much business doing. Blue Hills, 2½ to 3; Carn Brea, 29½ to 30½; Cook's Kitchen, 25 to 26; Dolcoath, 87½ to 90; East Lovell, 2½ to 3; East Pool, 43½ to 44½; North Penstruthal, 15s. to 20s.; New Kitty, 2 to 2½; Polrose, 4½ to 5; South Condurow, 10 to 11; South Frances has been better, at 16½ to 17; Tincroft, 19 to 20; Mount Carbis, 3 to 3½; West Basset, 13½ to 14; West Godolphin, 2 to 2½; Tin Hill, 1½ to 1¾; Goodevere, 1½ to 1¾; Killifreth, 1½ to 2; West Pevor, 13 to 14; South Carbis, 1½ to 3.

South Crofty, 10½ to 11; at the meeting the accounts showed sales of tin and copper, 16577. 12s.; loss on three months' working, 7387. 1s.; and a debit balance against the mine of 32477. A call of 7s. 6d. per share (7657.) was made. Wheal Agar, 14½ to 15½; Wheal Basset, 4½ to 6. Wheal Grenville has advanced to 11½. 12. Wheal Jane, 1½ to 1¾; Wheal Jewell, 1½ to 1¾; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 1½ to 2; Wheal Pevor, 13½ to 14; Wheal Uny, 3 to 3½. West Phoenix, 1½ to 2; at the meeting a call of 3s. 6d. per share was made. West Frances shares have fluctuated up and down, having been as low as 18 to 19. On Friday the price improved to 20. West Kitty, 9 to 9½; the 60 is reported worth 35l. per fathom; the 72, 18l. per fathom. The new stamps are ready to go to work when there is water, and have sufficient power to return 20 tons of tin per month. West Polbreon, 1½ to 1¾; the Kitty lode is expected to be out within three months. East Blue Hills, 10s. to 15s.

COPPER.—At the Cornish ticketing on Thursday the standard for ore advanced 10s., the average prices of the ore sold, 5½ pence was 2l. 18s. per ton. There has not been much doing in copper mine shares. Bedford United, 1½ to 1½; the sale here, 61 tons, realised 155½. 11s.; Carnarvon Copper, 15s. to 17s. 6d. The 50 tons of ore were sold at St. Helen's for 5l. 14s. per ton. Devon Great Consols, 7½ to 8½; the sale, 881 tons, realised 163½. 2s. 6d. South Devon United, 1½ to 1½; the ore, 380 tons, brought 102½. Gawton, 3 to 1; Gunnis Lake (Clitters), 3 to 3½; Hingston Down, 1½ to 1½; Mellanear, 4 to 4½; Marke Valley, 1½ to 1½ (call of 4s. paid). The sale here, 185 tons, brought 64½. 13s.

Mona, 9 to 10; Mona Consols, 1½ to 1½; Morfa Du, 4 to 4½; New Cook's Kitchen, 5½ to 6; New West Caradon, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Prince of Wales, 10s. to 15s.; West Caradon, 1 to 1½; South Caradon, 5s. to 5½; the sale here (370 tons) brought 182½. 6s.; West Crebor, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; West Seton, 16 to 17; Wheal Crebor, 3 to 3½; the sale here (462 tons) realised 145½. 7s. Parys Copper, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; an important improvement has taken place in the 90 west on No. 2 lode, where it is worth over 3 tons of ore per fathom, and some of it very rich, thus showing more of the nature of the great deposits of the open cast. Devon Friendship, 1 to 1½; they have sampled here 41 tons of tin. Sortridge, 1 to 1½; the lode in 30 east from cross-cut is 5 to 6 ft. wide, yielding good stones of copper and tin. East Caradon, 4 to 4½; at the meeting a call of 4s. per share was made.

LEAD.—There is very little doing in lead shares, and prices are merely nominal. Vans are quoted 9 to 10; Great Laxey, 18 to 19. Roman Gravel, 12 to 12½; the mine has sampled 150 tons of lead ore. Tankerville, 9s. to 11s.; no change here. East Roman Gravel, 15s. to 20s. South Darren, 1½ to 1½; the mine is looking well, and the resolutions for increasing the capital 4500l. to put up boring machinery and extend the operations east where the lode is rich were confirmed on Wednesday. Herodsfoot, 3 to 4; the mine has improved in the 215 south, and is worth 20 cwt. per fathom, and in the new winze the lode is worth 25 cwt. per fathom. Other parts also are reported as improving. Crosswood, 3 to 3½; Frongoch, 3 to 4; East Chiverton, 2 to 2½; Grogwinion, 2 to 3; Goginan, 1 to 1½; Red Rock, 1 to 1½; New Wye Valley, 3 to 4; Ystwith, 3 to 4; Goddard's Lead, 1 to 1½; Derwent, 1½ to 1½; Glenroy, 3 to 4; Great Holway, 5 to 5½; Leadhills, 1½ to 2; North D'Eresby, 1 to 1½; North Herodsfoot, 3 to 4; Pandora, 4 to 4½; Pennant, 4 to 5; Pen-y-Osred, 1 to 1½; West Holway, 35s. to 40s. D'Eresby Mountain, 1 to 2; the sale of lead ore here, 30 tons, realised 9l. 8s. 6d. per ton. Gwydyr Amalgamated, 10s. to 15s.; Great West Chiverton, 4s. to 5s.; Kirk Michael, 1 to 1½. East Craven Moor, 4 to 4½; there is an improvement here in the 54 west, where the lode is 6 to 7 ft. wide, and worth 3 tons of lead ore per fathom.

FOREIGN MINES.—Brazilian Gold, 1 to 1½; Gold Run, 1 to 1½; Birdseye Creek, 1½ to 2; Michipicoten, 1½ to 1½; Placerville, 2½ to 2½; Kapanga, ½ to ½. Santa Barbara, the advices this month show a profit for August of 388½. 1s. 3d., and in addition it is estimated that 534½. 4s. 7d. were expended as capital account during the same month; the gold return was 1878½. 1s. 6d. Yuba River, par to 4 prem.; Cape Copper, 44 to 45; Colorado, 23 to 23½; Consolidated, 4 to 4½; Chile Gold, ½ to ½; Colar, ½ to ½; Cootacovil, 3 to 4; Devala Central, 4 to 4½; Devala Moyar, 1 to 1½; Devala Provident, 1-16 to 3-16; Hoover Hill, 3 to 4; Indian Glenrock, 1½ to 1½; Indian Trevelyan, 3 to 4.

Indian Consolidated, 3 to 4; La Plata, 1½ to 1½; Mysore, 1½ to 1½; Mysore Reef, 3 to 4; Ooregum, 3 to 4; Potosi, 3 to 4; Rhodes Reef, 3 to 4; Santa Cruz, 3 to 4; South Indian, 1½ to 1½; South-East Wynaad, 1 to 1½; Tambracherry, 1 to 1½; Wynaad Perseverance, 3 to 4; Copiapo, 23 to 3; Don Pedro, 5s. to 10s.; Eberhardt, 3 to 4; English-Australian, 3 to 4; Frontino, 3 to 4; Bolivia, 3 to 4; Last Chance, 4 to 5; New Quebrada, 4½ to 4½; Nouveau Monde, 3 to 4; Panoicillo, 1 to 1½; Richmond, 15 to 15½; Ruby, 4 to 4½.

The market for mine shares on the Stock Exchange has been somewhat more animated, and prices generally show an upward tendency, and some correspondents are quite enthusiastic. One writes that home lead, tin, and copper mines shares have been in active demand this week, not only on account of the important continued steady advance in the price of tin, lead, and copper, but to the fact that most of the leading dividend and progressive mines are looking well, and bid fair to do much better for the shareholders in the future. There appears, he adds, to be a general feeling that a great rise in metals will take place in the course of a few months.

Indian gold mining shares have been dull, but prices remain without much alteration. The Dingley Dell Company have advices to Sept. 23. The mine captain writes that he has examined the five reefs which have been partially laid open by Mr. Ryan. Some of them at the outcrops show a large quantity of quartz, but what they will prove to be in depth can only be ascertained by sinking shafts and driving tunnels; they present a strong and masterly appearance at surface. At No. 1 reef they cleared away the debris to expose the full width, and find it from 7 to 8 ft. wide, containing a fair quantity of pyrites, such as ought to produce a fair yield of gold. A little free gold has been found on the top of this reef. They have also commenced to cut down trees and clear the jungle at No. 2 reef, preparatory to laying it open; but the weather is against them, it having rained every day since they have been on the mine. He hears that the machinery has all arrived at Beypore, but there is a heavy monsoon going on, and the agent thinks crossing the river impossible with the heaviest portion of machinery at the present time; they will be forwarded immediately the weather breaks. The new bungalow now in course of erection is built of teak wood; it will be rather expensive, but Mr. Ryan says that no other wood in the country will resist the destructive powers of the white ants; therefore, the first cost will be best. All the other houses, such as the covering of machinery, blacksmith's shop, foundry for the engines and pulverisers, &c., will be cut down and sawed to their respective uses on the spot.

The Safety Blasting Powder Company, formed with a capital of 150,000l., in shares of 1l. each, to acquire the British patents for a blasting powder, which an Austrian court of law has decided ranks as a non-explosive, and can be warehoused and transported with goods of any description, issued its prospectus on Saturday and closed its list of subscriptions on Saturday. It appears that arrangements have been entered into with Pigou, Wilks, and Laurence, well-known gunpowder manufacturers, by which the company's products will be manufactured at their works on terms very advantageous to the company, which under this arrangement will avoid the necessity of a large outlay for the acquisition of land and the construction of buildings and works and the erection of magazines, and will thus be able to commence immediate operations without the delay, loss of time, interest, and other charges attendant upon new enterprises. It is estimated, from the Board of Trade Returns, that the profit resulting from the manufacture of the safety blasting powder in the colonies, in lieu of importing it, would amount to a sum equivalent to a dividend of upwards of 27 per cent. upon the first issue (75,000l.) of capital irrespective of the saving of insurance and shipping charges, as also large profits resulting from the home and colonial manufacture of the safety powder. The board of directors is an unusually strong one, and the company altogether commences under favourable auspices.

The Belgian Date Coffee Company, with a capital of 100,000l., in shares of 5l. each, has been established to buy from the Date Coffee Company Henley's patent for the manufacture of date coffee in Belgium from the date fruit, which is a partial substitute for coffee, and the exclusive right to sell the same in that country, in consideration of 50,000l. in cash or shares, at the option of the directors of this company, and 10 founders' certificates of 5l. each, which entitle the holders to a distribution of one-half the surplus profits in any year in which the shareholders of the company shall have received a dividend of 50 per cent. The founders' certificates will be issued to and held by the Date Coffee Company. The prospectus, which will be found in another column, states that the popularity of date coffee as a beverage in the United Kingdom is firmly established, whilst from information received from their various managers abroad, a still further increased consumption is confidently anticipated in the immediate future. It is remarked that a mixture of three-fourths of date coffee with one-fourth of ordinary coffee, makes a purer and more delicate drink than if entirely made of coffee, and it effects a large saving, whilst even if no coffee is used it resembles in appearance and flavour Mocha coffee. Date coffee has been approved by the Royal Court of Belgium, and by their Royal Highnesses the Count and Countess de Flanders, and translations of letters received will be found in the copies of testimonials accompanying the prospectus. The company will be able to commence business at once and make an immediate profit without waiting the manufacture of the necessary machinery and the erection of the works in Belgium, as they have made arrangements with the Date Coffee Company to ship direct from the manufactory at Kurrachee to Brussels, until the Belgian company's factory is in working order. The date coffee will be mixed and sold at 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. per ½ kilo. At this price the directors feel justified in stating they confidently believe the profits of the company will be more than sufficient to pay a dividend of 50 per cent. on the nominal capital of the company.

Devon Great Consols, 8 to 9; the sale of copper ore on Thursday realised somewhat better prices, the total sale being 163½. The bottom levels are reported to be looking better. South Devon United, 1½ to 2; the sale of copper ore this week realised 102½, being a much better sale than the previous one. The agents expect to make some important discoveries shortly. South Caradon, 5½ to 6½; a

much better sale of copper ore has been made this week, amounting to 182½.

Kit Hill, 15s. to 20s.; as will be seen by the agent's report the erection of machinery is nearly finished on the top of the hill. South Wheal Frances, 17 to 17½, and have been in good demand all the week. The mines are reported to be opening out well. Drake Walls, 15s. to 20s.; by reference to the report from the mines this week it will be seen that satisfactory progress is being made.

Walkham United, 1 to 1½; it is reported that the first parcel of tin is being calined, and that the mines are looking well at all points.

Richmond 15 to 15½; the usual telegram from the mines at Eureka, Nevada, states that the week's run was 843,000, from 790 tons of ore. During the week the refinery produced doré bars to the value of 843,000. The manager (Sept. 28) reports that a drift has been started south from the 200 west, and has been advanced 18 ft. in very favourable ground. From the present appearance they may reasonably expect ore in a few feet driving. The 300 north has been extended 12 ft.; ground more favourable for drifting. The 1200 has been extended 22 ft. in quartzite; now in a total distance from the shaft 48 ft. ground very favourable for drifting. The furnaces have been working very slowly for the past week; at present they are doing much better. All the machinery is working very satisfactorily.

Ruby and Dunderberg, 4 to 4½; the week's telegram reports slightly increased shipments and a better quality of ore smelted, the furnace returns being 87000 from 214 tons of ore. In the Dunderberg ore is being followed and good developments may be expected. In the Bullwhacker work continues very satisfactorily, and the various ore bodies (which in this mine are said to be very heavy) were looking well.

Eureka (Nevada) Silver, 1 to 1½; in the Bald Eagle Mine work was progressing. A northerly drift had been commenced in the 150 ft. east level about 120 ft. from the shaft to get under the old workings, where the ore body went down. From the Williamsberg 26 tons ore had been shipped during the week ended Oct. 19.

Chile Gold, 3 to 4; the directors have forwarded to the shareholders extracts from Mr. W. Seymour's letter of Sept. 3. As to the climate he states that Chile is much the pleasantest to live in that he has seen in the country, and every one confirms this. It looks bright and cheerful. The air is always fresh, and even in the middle of the day there is seldom half-an-hour without a little breeze. The health of the place is quite above the average and every one looks healthy, and the spirit and morale are excellent. The purchase of wood land which he has just effected will take a pressing anxiety off, and their water works will be supplied for certainly ten years. Mr. March has also purchased a piece of land to the S.W. The present water supply is only sufficient for the working of a 20 stamp mill, a further supply must, therefore, be obtained before the works can be increased. The board will understand from this that the amount of new machinery required immediately is not large. The 20 new stamps of 750 lbs. are in perfect order. The twenty old ones of 650 lbs. require deeper foundations for the mortars; these are now being sunk to the depth of 12 feet, the mill will then have forty efficient stamps, crushing about 15 tons each in 24 hours. The present new engine can well drive them and more. The pans, sulphuret roaster and amalgamator will be here very soon, and will be put up below the present stamps, where there is plenty of space for them. The necessary timbers will be ready cut before the machinery arrives. The large amount of sulphurets from the blankets and raffles, which have been saved for a long time, will be operated upon on the arrival of the machinery. The company must base their calculations of the returns from the mine for the first year on a 20-stamp mill only; that this, however, can pay a good dividend he will soon show.

Michipicoten, 1½ to 1½; advices from the island state that mining operations are in full force at four different shafts, and all producing good work for copper.

Sentein, 4 to 4½; the quantity of ore for the month of September sent to the dressing-floors from the mine is reported to have amounted to 1028 tons, which yielded 87 tons of silver-lead and 350 tons of first-class blende. The mine continues to open rich, and is making rapid strides to becoming more successful.

In the Diamond Mine share market there has been scarcely anything doing, and prices are nominally unchanged. Anglo-African are quoted 2½ to 3½; Central Jagersfontein, 2½ to 2½. The caution which has been persistently given in this place to capitalists by declaring the very questionable character of the diamond schemes at present offering in England is fully confirmed by the letter of Mr. T. C. Kitto, published in another column. It will suffice to state that Mr. Kitto is the gentleman appointed by the South African Government to report officially upon the diamond fields and diamond mines (an abstract of the rather unfavourable report was published in the Journal when made), the grounds of his selection and appointment being that he had had large experience as a practical miner, and especially in the diamond regions of Brazil. He has since had extensive experience in the South African diamond districts, and is therefore fully competent to estimate their commercial value. It has never been disputed that diamonds can be found in South Africa, but for some time past it has not been practicable to work them profitably; hence the necessity for the "salting" to which the Government Inspector alludes.

In Lead Mine Shares there has been less doing, and there is great difficulty in effecting sales at quotations. What is required to give activity to this market is some actual discovery or continued returns; holders are getting tired of the long delayed promises, and are thus disposed to sell at prices which may hereafter prove to have been too low.

Pant-y-Mwyn, 1½ to 2½; the lode in the 22, west of Modlyn, still continues in highly mineralised ground, but far enough west to cut the first run of ore. British, 10 to 10½; immediately the dressing machinery is erected sales of ore will commence, as there is a nice pile now ready for dressing on the surface. The estimated traffic receipts of the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio Railroad Company for the month of September is \$426,560, against the corrected actual earnings for the corresponding period last year, amounting to \$500,747, showing an estimated decrease of \$74,187.

The Rio Tinto Company announce an interim dividend of 12s. per share, or at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, payable on Nov. 1. The transfer books will be closed from Oct. 24 to Oct. 31, both inclusive. Holders of share warrants to bearer must present coupon No. 6. The directors also intimate that they are completing an important operation for the redemption of the 5 per cent. (Spanish coupon) bonds, particulars of which they will they will announce in a few days.

The Electric Light and Power Generator Company having secured the Maxim patents for incandescent lamps for which the gold medal has just been awarded in Paris, an extraordinary general meeting has been called for Wednesday next to confirm the agreement.

The Potosi Gold Mining Company have received telegram from the mines:—Produce of gold in the first monthly fortnight between 500 to 600 ozs., 625 to 650 tons of quartz milled.

Messrs. E. P. and W. Baldwin's prices for sheet iron show an advance of 1l. per ton, the quotations being—Singles: Severn, 12l.; Baldwin-Wilden B, 13l.; BB, 14l.; BBB, 15l.; charcoal, 17l. 10s.; B charcoal, 20l. 10s.; and EB charcoal, 22l. 10s. Doubles 30s. and trebles 60s. above singles.

The Hungarian Petroleum Ozokerit Company notify the receipt of advices from their manager in Hungary:—"At about a depth of 210 ft. we have struck a good vein of natural gas and another small vein of oil, somewhat larger than those found previously."

The American Freehold Land Mortgage Company of London (Limited) have declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent., payable on Oct. 31.

The Emma Silver Mining Company liquidator—Mr. Alex. W. MacDougall—writes that he received on Oct. 15 from the company's agent in New York a telegram:—"Gager exhibits discontinuance. Cincinnati claim duly recorded at Salt Lake." And Mr. MacDougall adds, as an explanation of this telegram, that its effect would appear to be that their American counsel is now in a position to give his certificate that the title to the mine is free from all claims and incumbrances, and that he (Mr. MacDougall) will be in a position to at once carry out the terms of settlement by forming the new company and distributing the funds placed by the terms of settlement in his hands for distribution on their completion.

GAS SHARES.—The principal business in these shares, according to this evening's report of Messrs. W. L. Webb and Co., of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, has been—Bombay (Limited), new, 4½; Continental Union 7 per cent. preference, 25½; European (Limited), 20½; ditto, new, 13½ to 14½; ditto, new, 9½; Gaslight, A, 17½ to 17½; ditto, C, 10 per cent. preference, 218; ditto, H, 7 per cent. maximum, 135 to 136; ditto, 4 per cent. debenture, 105½; Imperial Continental, 194½ to 195; London, 188; Hong Kong and China, 15½; Monte Video, 14½ to 15½; Rio de Janeiro, 26; South Metropolitan, B, 100 to 100½. Gas stocks steady. London Gas good on renewed rumours of amalgamation scheme. For closing prices see list on the last page of Journal.

INSURANCE SHARES have, according to this evening's report of Messrs. W. L. Webb and Co., of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, been

dealt in as follows:—Alliance, British, and Foreign, 37 to 37½; Atlas, 18½ to 19; City of London Fire (Limited), 11½ to 11½; City of London Marine Corporation, 11½ to 11½; Commercial Union, 25 to 25½; Employers Liability, 11½ to 11½; Fire Insurance, 4½ to 4½; Guardian, 75; Merchants Marine, 14½; Imperial Fire, 155; London, 65½; Indemnity, 113½ to 113½; London and Staffordshire, 3½ to 3½; North British and Mercantile, 65½; Royal Exchange, 433 to 435; Rock, 8½; Royal Insurance, 29½; Liverpool, London, and Globe, 23½. Insurance steady, little doing. For closing prices see list on the last page of Journal.

RAILWAYS.—The closing prices of this evening, as quoted by Mr. W. Abbott, of Tokenhouse-yard, are given in tabular form in the 12th page of Journal.

RAILWAY AND GENERAL MARKETS.—Referring to the course of business done to-day during official hours (11 to 3) Mr. Ferdinand R. Kirk, 5, Birch-lane, writes:—Opening: Buyers appear anxious to secure Turkish, Spanish, and Egyptian Bonds at the low prices quoted yesterday, owing to the flat Paris market. Turks 1873 and Spanish are ¾ up; Egyptian Preference and Turkish Fives ¼. Ottoman Bank shares are still, however, be bought at 17l. Trunk Ordinary, 17½ to 18½; Third Preference, 37 to 37½—both are remarkably steady. English railways are lower in almost every instance. In Brighton, A. Great Western, and North British the fall is equal to ½. Hull and Barnsley are quoted 1 to 1½; ditto; Tilbury and Southend, 157 to 160; Erics, 84½ to 84½; Readings, 83½ to 83½; Ruby, 4½ to 4½; Prince of Wales, 5½ to 5½; Emma, 2½ to 2½; Hoover Hill, 1½ to 1½; Frontino, 3 to 3½. Closing: A sharp advance has taken place in Trunks, the Second Preference being 1 higher, and the Thirds 1½. The other markets are particularly quiet. After being 14½ Turks are now 14½, Spanish 26½ to 26½, and Egyptian Preference 93½ to 93½. Lombards, 13½ to 13½. Most metals are lower, causing a dull tendency to mining shares. New West Caradon, 5½ to 5½; Gwydyr Amalgamated, 10s. to 20s.; Port Phillip, 4s. to 6s.

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Apply to Mr. JAMES HOLMAN, Smith and Boiler Maker, Pool, Cornwall.

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50 Welch United, £1½. 100 Unit. Van and Glyn, 4s. 6d. 100 Pierrefitte, 11s. 100 Grogwinion, £2¼. 100 Old Shepherds, offer wanted. 125 Sentein, 11s. 50 E. Blue Hills, 11s. 20 Wheal Coates United, £1 2s. 6d. 100 New West Caradon, 11s. 50 West Lishorne, £1. 20 Ystwith, offer wanted. 50 Wheal Jewell, 11s.

BUYER OF WHOLE OR PART.—100 Gawton, 15s.; 100 Bedford United, £1½; 75 Hornachos, £5; 25 Kapanga, 6s. £1500 Ruby and Dunderberg Mortgage Debentures £10 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly (June and December), with option of shares at par during 1882.

Also for sale in lots, 1000 shares in a very promising tin mine in the Kitty and Blue Hills district, Cornwall, at 5s. per share.

Address, H. WILKINS, 1, Tamworth Villas, Tottenham.

FOR SALE.—ONE HUNDRED YORKE PENINSULA PREFERENCE shares, at 14s. 6d. each, net. Address, "A. C.," 69, Alcott Road, Bermondsey, S.E.

MESSRS. ABBOTT AND WICKETT, STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, REDRUTH. ORDERS BY TELEGRAM PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

The Australasian mines teach the same lesson. The Victoria fields, whose production had reached in the year 1856, six years after discovery, to the amount of 12,000,000*l.* sterling, have steadily fallen off since that date. The same thing is substantially true of New South Wales and New Zealand. Here, as everywhere else, the rule for gold mines is rapid growth to a certain maximum of production, and then speedily decline. According to very careful calculations by Mr. Soetbeer the total produced by the Australian gold field has fallen from 12,094,600*l.* in 1860 to 5,440,500*l.* in 1879, or to less than

one-half of its original value, whilst the exportations to England have fallen still more rapidly. On these data Mr. Delaveyue urges the remonetisation of silver, maintaining that otherwise silver being no longer admitted to mints the result will be, if more gold is not found, that price will continue to fall. Consequently the burden upon all owing gold will increase. As to the probability of the lack being supplied by new discoveries, it is said that this is conceivable for a time, but that the area of possible finds is becoming narrower, and must ultimately be exhausted. On the other hand, the supply of silver is steady and practically unlimited, and if it could be treated as bullion and sent in for coinage by the producers the advantage would be immense.

AN ELEVATED RAILWAY FOR VIENNA.

A project for constructing a circular intra-urban railway for Vienna, which for the last 15 months has found employment for a large staff of English and Austrian engineers, seems now to be in a fair way to overcome the opposition with which the scheme, although approved by the Government, has been received by a portion of the municipality of Vienna. The proposal is to make in that city a circular railway which, wherever it may be possible, shall be carried above ground on iron columns, with such improvements in the method of construction as may have been suggested to the engineers by their experience of railways of this kind already in operation in New York and Berlin, and one of more recent construction in Rotterdam. The proposed girdle railway would skirt the old town on the north-east along the banks of the Danube Canal, to the south-west along the Wien Fluss as far as the Schallthaus, and then turn abruptly almost due north, running along the Gürtel Strasse and the line and boulevard where the outer fortifications formerly stood, until the Währinger Linie is reached, when there would be a bend to the east, and by the Nussdorfer Strasse the railway would return to the bank of the Danube Canal. In its way it would pass near, but would not disturb the house in which Schubert was born. While the greater part of the railway would be elevated on iron pillars, yet, owing to the rise of the ground, it would have to pass along the Gürtel Strasse in a cutting, the cross streets being carried over it on bridges. Before reaching the Währinger Linie, a length of tunnel, about 1200 ft., would have to be made under the space in front of the grounds of the asylum for idiots. The length of the circular railway as projected is about 8½ miles (English), but it is proposed to make six branches, which would give a total length of about 28 miles. These branch lines diverging in various directions would connect with the circular line (and so with one another) the termini of the other railway systems, the Government arsenal and storehouses to the south-east, and a system of tramways which it is proposed to lay down to serve the rapidly growing suburbs to the south-west of the city. One objection raised to the project has been that the railway would afford facilities for a migration of the population, who by moving from the city beyond the octroi boundary to the suburbs, would escape the payment of the heavy octroi duties. To meet the not unreasonable objections of the Viennese to anything which might destroy the beauty of their city, great attention has been paid to the appearance of the stations, viaduct, and other works, by Mr. Joseph Fogarty, M.Inst.C.E., of 1, Westminster Chambers, the engineer of the scheme, under whose direction the details of construction and designs for stations, &c., have been prepared. It is proposed to erect a large central station in the Franz Josef Park on the right bank of the Danube Canal, and near the Bourse. The building, to be 750 ft. long by 250 ft. in width, would be of an ornate character, and to compensate the people for the loss of some of the public park it is proposed to use the space under the railway platforms and offices of the station for a fish, fruit, and flower market, while the extension of the station at each end used for sidings, &c., would be converted into a covered children's playground, or devoted to other public purposes. An ingenious device is suggested for lighting the space beneath the station, by forming the vertical faces of the platforms of reflecting lenses. At this point, too, wharfage accommodation would be provided for the steamboat traffic. There would be too other large junction stations and 16 smaller stations on the circular railway. The roadway of the elevated portion of the line would be of open or gridiron pattern, formed of large balks of timber on which would be laid heavy steel rails. It is believed that by adopting this method of construction the noise from the passing trains would be reduced to the minimum. This part of the line would be carried at an average height of 16 ft. to 18 ft. from the ground on cast-iron columns of 11 in. diameter, placed in clusters of three. They would be bound together in the centre and connected at the cap and base in such a way as to render the use of lugs unnecessary—a point to which attention was specially directed by the Tay Bridge catastrophe. These groups of columns would be 60 ft. to 80 ft. apart, the lattice-girders on which the roadway would be borne being surmounted by a light ornamental railing. The width of the elevated portion is designed to be 28 ft. over all. The principal streets be would crossed by arched ornamental bridges. For 70,000 tons of the iron-work which would be required, the custom duties being practically prohibitory of its importation, a provisional contract has already been made with the Witkowitz Iron Company of Austria, represented by Messrs. Rothschild and Guttman, of Vienna. The locomotives, weighing 25 tons, would be of the kind introduced by Messrs. Lamme and Franco—fireless, and charged with steam from stationary boilers. The cost of carrying out the schemes is estimated at from four to five millions sterling. The population of Vienna and its suburbs, according to late returns, is 1,400,000.

THE COPPER TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The statistics of the output and consumption of copper in the United States are satisfactory. Messrs. Pope and Brothers, of New York, write that the advance in price of this metal is maintained without any check to the demand. The supplies from the Far West do not come forward as rapidly as was expected, having been checked by accidents at works, by Indian troubles, and by the unprecedented rains and inundations in the territories of New Mexico and Arizona. The quotation on Oct. 3 was about 9½d. to 9¾d. per pound. There is no doubt, writes another authority, that copper has been in a very unsettled state, the quantities sent forth from the principal sources of supply having fluctuated a good deal, and caused great uncertainty both in Europe and here as to the real current output in any one quarter. As was foreseen if the war continued, production in Chili has decreased somewhat, a good many miners having been enlisted in the army and kept there, with little prospect at present that they will soon return. The Exchange on London has also been subject to extreme fluctuations at Valparaiso, being influenced by the war news, and most of the time rather an impediment than a help to exportation. While the Chilean supply has thus been uncertain and rather on the wane that from Spain has remained steady, the output in 1880 being about the same as in 1879, and this year will probably not vary much from either.

Copper production in England from native ores has dwindled down to such extremely modest proportions that a slight increase or decrease remains unnoticed. It was 3662 tons last year, against 3462 tons in 1879, whilst the American production in 1880 was:—Michigan, 45,830,262 lbs.; Maine, 83,080 lbs.; Maryland, 164,640 lbs.; Missouri, 230,717 lbs.; North Carolina, 1,640,000 lbs.; Pennsylvania, 476,508 lbs.; Vermont, 2,647,894 lbs.; Wisconsin, 18,087 lbs.; Colorado, Arizona, Idaho, and California, 5,764,160 lbs.—56,855,648 lbs., and it is believed that in 1881 America will produce a great deal more. Various new copper districts in the extreme West now being reached by railroads are developing their output considerably, as it pays them largely to do so; indeed, the news from Arizona and other points was of such a sanguine character as regards this year's output that during midsummer the price of copper in this market was affected so much that it dropped to 16 cents, at which manufacturers contracted largely for the entire balance of the year. But now we know that receipts from the new sources of supply at the West will not be nearly so large—this year, at least—as had been anticipated, and the quantities from there arrive so slowly that they have had so far no further perceptible effect on the market. This will, however, not remain so, and beginning with the summer months of 1882 these

new Western copper receipts will, we are inclined to believe, play a more important part than most people probably have any idea of now. We have just had a foretaste of extreme depression by reason of these new mines, and the warning should not be lost sight of, for the value of copper may be thoroughly revolutionised by them.

In addition to the figures above given it appears that Tennessee produced during the year 294 tons of copper ore of about 10 per cent. produce, or about 56,000 lbs. of ingot copper. Of the total United States production, say Messrs. Pope and Brothers, four-fifths were from the mines of Lake Superior. The largest production of the Lake Superior district being that of the celebrated Calumet and Hecla Mine, without doubt the most successfully, most carefully and scientifically managed and productive mine in the world. Prof. Pumpelly estimates the net profits of the copper property of the United States to be two and one-half millions a year, equalling 8 per cent. of the capital invested. Sixty-two cents in capital are required to produce in the United States 1 lb. of copper a year. Of this 77½ per cent. is in land, 18·39 in plant, 4·21 usable in current expenses. One-third of value is paid for labour. One-sixth of value is paid for supplies. Product has increased since 1870, 116½ per cent. in weight. Number of labourers increased, 13½. Gain in production per hand, 90 per cent. Increase in capital, 303 per cent. Gain in production per hand is principally from the great yield of the Calumet and Hecla Mine, resulting from economic management, use of improved machinery, and explosives and skilfully applied scientific principles.

It is remarked that while Europe has its Rio Tinto Mines overhanging the market like a cloud all along, we have a similar new region to step in and keep copper from advancing too much at any time under the stimulus of an increased local consumption, which certainly exists, for we got on well enough last year without sending any excess abroad, and in spite of the large home output we have shown. Next year we may be compelled to ship copper largely to get rid of a surplus, even supposing that consumption, which does not seem to have abated so far this year, remained as active as before. Meanwhile Chilean affairs may suddenly take a more favourable turn, and the supply from all sources may be restored to its maximum. For the moment the London speculators do not see any breakers ahead, and they may succeed in pushing the price of copper a great deal higher ere the year comes to a close, but the metal will then be liable to recede all the more suddenly, sensitive as it will be in view of the uncertainties which surround it in both hemispheres.

COAL BLASTING BY COMPRESSED AIR.—The prohibition by the Home Office of the use of gunpowder in fiery mines except when the men are out of the pit, seems to draw the attention of coal owners and others interested in the working of mines to the invention of Mr. Marsh, formerly mining engineer to the late Sir Robert Clifton. The patent is, it is believed, at present the property of Mr. Ellis Lever, of Manchester, and in conjunction with the drill machine of Mr. Ernest Reuss, which is also patented, will in all probability be shortly brought out under the auspices of a company for working or granting licences for working the same. Satisfactory experimental trials of the machine have already taken place at the collieries of Earl Durham, Sir George Elliot, Colonel Blundell, and those of the original Hartlepool Company, whilst the recent paper of Mr. Ernest Craig before the Mining Institute at Stoke-on-Trent would appear to indicate this machine as the best possible substitute for gunpowder, giving, as it does, absolute safety to the miner, whilst the cost of getting coal is not increased; rather the reverse, as a greater percentage of large coal is brought down.

MICHIPICOTEN.—The shareholders in the English company bearing this name will be gratified to learn from a local source that satisfactory progress is being made at the mines. At Michipicoten Island, it is remarked, mining matters will for some time to come take precedence of all others, as the time is not distant when it will be generally considered the most important mining location on Lake Superior. The large discoveries of valuable minerals which have so suddenly thrust it into the front rank are not likely to disappear in a few years. The settlement already assumes the proportions of a thriving village, with its numerous dwelling-houses, blacksmith and carpenter shops, and machine shops, and the large boarding houses of the mining company. The stamp-mill is approaching completion, and the machinery is being put up. The diamond drill has been started in another place, and there are now 120 men employed at the mine. The roads under construction will soon be completed, and are looked after with great interest by all, as they are to be the channels through which the inhabitants hope to reach the outer world next winter. The telephone will be in operation in a few days. A petition signed by over 100 persons has been sent to the Postmaster-General, praying him to grant the locality a winter mail, to be carried *via* the north shore, co-operating with the Hudson Bay Company's office at Michipicoten river, thence to the nearest point on the main land, from whence the mining company will find means to get it to the island. The gale on Sept. 10 was felt with terrible force. About 100 ft. of the new dock was washed away by the fury of the storm, but a gang of men are busy rebuilding, and the storm will soon be forgotten. Mr. Stuart, the manager of the mine, was to leave for Montreal about the beginning of October, and would be absent about a month.

COAL IN RUSSIA.—The distinguished Russian geologist Professor G. de Helmersen has prepared an elaborate report upon the coal-fields of Russia, from which it appears that the annual output of coal in the empire, though larger than it has ever been before, is estimated at only 200,000,000 of puds—the pud being equal to about 36 lbs. The discovery, however, that the mines at Kamenskoe, which were only lately declared to be exhausted, are in fact the starting point of a vast region rich in coal veins, and traversed by the Siberian railway, is expected to produce very important results. At present, as we learn from this authority, Russian coal is only used on 8000 versts of railway lines, or little more than one-third of the railways of Russia. It is added that certain lines use English coal, which has even penetrated to Moscow, where English enterprise employs it in the manufacture of gas.

MINING INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND.—The monthly meeting of members was held in the Hall, Hamilton, on Thursday. Mr. Ralph Moore, president, occupied the chair. Mr. F. J. Rowan, Glasgow, read a paper on "Gas Firing," and described Mr. Alfred Wilson's system. On the subject of firing boilers by gas the writer mentioned, among other advantages, that repairs were rendered less frequent, and the wear of the boiler was prolonged. The quantity of steam raised from a given amount of heating surface was increased, and there was necessarily an economy in the amount of fuel used. When to these they add no smoke, and convenience of flues kept clean and free from soot and ash dust, it was evident that there were very solid reasons in favour of firing boilers by gas. He noticed other instances of its successful application, including that at Dunnachie's fire-brick works at Glenboig, where might now be seen one of the most complete examples of the production of a very high temperature by the use of gas, along with a very thorough conservation of the heat produced, and where the economy in fuel and in the time of burning were proved to be fully 50 per cent. in the one case and about 40 per cent. in the other. Mr. T. Lindsay Galloway, Glasgow, afterwards read a paper on "Mining Surveys." Both papers were discussed at some length and favourably criticised.

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS.—The general meeting of members was held at the Royal Hotel, Cardiff, on Thursday. Mr. M. Murtrie, the President of the Institute, in the chair. Several candidates and new members were formally admitted. At the nomination of office-bearers for the session 1881-82 Mr. Edward Williams was elected president, the health of Mr. M. Murtrie not allowing him to retain the office for another year. A discussion took place on a paper by Mr. M. G. Johnson on the Working of Steep Seams, and also on a paper by Mr. W. William Crossley, being a Description of Crossley's Patent Compressed Air Safety Lamp. The discussion of a paper by the President on the Somersetshire Coal Field and the method of Working Thin Seams, and that on a paper by Mr. Thomas

Evans on the Structure and the Strains these Seams are Subject to, was opened, but adjourned to the next meeting. A paper by Mr. Thomas Canning on Colliery Explosions and Electricity was taken as read, and ordered to be printed in the records of the institute. The members afterwards dined together at the hotel.

INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—The autumn meeting of members will be held at Manchester on Friday next, when Mr. Edward A. Cowper, the President, will occupy the chair. The papers to be read and discussed are of a practical and interesting character, embracing—on Bessemer Steel Plant, with Special Reference to the Erimus Works, by Mr. C. J. Copeland, of Barrow-in-Furness; on Compressed Air in Tramways, by Mr. W. D. Scott-Moncrieff, of London; and on Meters for Registering Small Flows of Water, by Mr. J. J. Tylor, of London.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Oct. 20.—Mining matters still remain much as they were last week—quiet, with a strong feeling that ere long a further substantial advance in tin must be made. Indeed, it is not very easy to understand, on ordinary commercial grounds, why such a check to the onward progress of the market as we have had should have taken place, only as we all know the tin market is governed by other principles as well as commercial, and the rapid way in which demand has overtaken and passed supply is calculated to foster the re-development of speculation. The comfort now is that the quantity to handle will not admit of that unnatural depreciation from which we repeatedly suffered 12 months or so since. When matters were at their worst a good deal was said from time to time about the excellent policy of putting an import duty on foreign tin. We have heard very little of that proposal of late, and most of those who made it are probably convinced that it is better to have beaten outsiders in the open market than to have had recourse to fiscal props, quite independent of the chance there was that our best customers over the water might have been inclined to follow the lead, and so handicap us in return. There are, perhaps, at the present moment some three or four established mines which are selling at quite as high a figure as the general conditions of mining and the peculiar conditions of the respective concerns warrant, but the bulk of this class of mining property is still quoted under its real value.

The prospects of railway development "down West" continue to enlarge and brighten. Bodmin, after many years of hope deferred, seems secure at last. The Great Western Company, stirred into unwonted activity by the attitude of the South Western, will make the line if the landowners will give the land. This Lord Robartes, the chief, has at once announced his readiness to do, and the Corporation of Bodmin will follow suit. No difficulty is apprehended in others quarters, and there are already in existence excellent plans prepared by Mr. Dennis, which he has placed at the disposal of the scheme for the benefit of his native town. In Devon a new railway is projected from Kingsbridge, which we presume is to be placed on the South Hams line, but which itself is still "out in the cold," to Salcombe, and under decidedly encouraging auspices.

Meanwhile the capabilities of other modes of conveyance are steadily being developed. For some time a traction engine has, as our readers are aware, been at work in the St. Austell district, in spite of considerable opposition and prejudice. Until very recently this engine was almost wholly employed in connection with clay works, either in hauling burden at the works or carrying clay to the port of Charlestown and returning with coal. The other day the engine was devoted to a new purpose. It drew a large cylinder from Par to Old Shepherds Mine, a distance of about 28 miles. The load which the engine hauled, including the boiler truck used, was about 25 tons, and the journey, which included some stiff hills, was completed satisfactorily. To accomplish the same object by means of horse-power would have required a team of about 40 animals, and it is estimated that from 15% to 20% has been saved on one day's work. Wanting railways, we have thus by no means done all we could do with our common roads. There might also be a very extensive development of light tramways, though this for the time seems quite in the future. The importance of such works as feeders to main lines as well as the accommodation of isolated districts can hardly be overlooked.

Reference was made to the antiquity of Cornish mining in the inaugural address delivered last week by Mr. R. N. Worth, F.G.S., the President of the Plymouth Institution. Some years since Mr. Worth was the first to clearly elucidate the evidence for the antiquity of mining afforded by the old stream works at Carnon and Pentewan, and to show that since tin was raised there the whole level of the country had sunk at least 30 ft.—a condition far beyond the reach of historic times, which might carry mining back very nearly, if not quite, to the era of the mammoth. This conclusion, though long before the scientific world, has never yet been challenged. Mr. Worth, in his address, shows that throughout the bronze age of Europe, in times long anterior to the Phœnician traffic, the Continent was dependent upon the Cornish peninsula for the tin to make its bronze; and he further expresses a confident belief that Cornwall was the earliest home and cradle of English civilisation, which, as recently shown by Mr. J. Evans, F.R.S., in his work on the bronze age, had reached a comparatively high standpoint, as indicated by the introduction of iron, centuries before any Roman ever set foot in the land.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Oct. 20.—This afternoon's 'Change in Birmingham was as strong as on Quarter-day, but there was less excitement about the gathering. A fair number of negotiations which were left open from last Thursday were brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Pigs were firm at 54s. to 55s. for best Derbyshire sorts, 72s. 6d. to 75s. for hematites, 65s. to 67s. 6d., and 70s. for native all-mines, and 42s. 6d. for cinder (native) pigs. The Spring Dale Iron Company advanced their No. 2 quality 2s. 6d. per ton, making the quotation 57s. 6d. Manufactured iron orders were not numerous, but makers were in no way disconcerted, since they are as well sold forward as they desire to be. Bars ranged from 77. 10s. to 67. 10s., hoops from 67. 15s. to 77. 5s., sheets (singles) for galvanising from 87. to 87. 10s. The market was particularly strong regarding stamping and best working up sheets. No orders could be placed for these commodities except at the full 20s. rise, and Messrs. Crowther, of Kidderminster, openly declined to book any more orders even at the rise. They declared that future orders must be subject to special prices. Messrs. E. P. and W. Baldwin quoted singles of the "Severn" brand 127., and of the "Baldwin-Wilden" brand 137. to 157. Coal was without change.

The Darlaston Coal and Iron Company's annual report, issued on Wednesday shows a loss on the year's trading of 1961/4s. 11d., the result of depressed trade and low prices. The mortgage debt has been reduced by nearly 12007., effected by the sale of some small properties. The sum expended as "outlay" amounted to 28027., and 19447. has been written off for depreciation and exhaustion of minerals. The collieries are in good working order, but the ironworks, except for some sub-lettings, remain unproductive, efforts made to re-start them having failed for want of adequate support. The steel business has been disposed of to a firm with which Mr. F. H. Lloyd, one of the directors, is connected.

There was a meeting on Tuesday in Walsall of the delegates appointed to constitute the Cannock Chase Coal Trade Conciliation Board. The masters present were—Messrs. A. J. Bolam (Chairman), W. B. Harrison, J. N. Brown, E. C. Peake, T. McGhie, and J. Williamson. The men handed in a document sketching the terms to which, on their part, they were prepared to agree. It was as here: That the new scale shall be based on the actual selling price of the best deep and shallow coal at that time. When the actual price of deep and shallow coal is averaging 13s. 6d. per ton wages shall be 3s. 6d. per holers' stint. The rate of wages to rise or fall in the proportion of 1½d. per holers' stint for each 6d. per ton on the actual average price of deep and shallow coal. The wages in no case to be reduced below 2s. 6d. per holers' stint. Allowance coal for underground men 16 cwt. for every four weeks, allowance coal for surface men 12 cwt. for every four weeks, without deduction, so long as pit works, except when a man absents himself

without leave, the scale applying to married men, as heretofore. This scale the masters could not accept, and other scales were suggested upon either side. In the end the coalowners agreed to allow an immediate advance of 1½d. per stint for the month of October, with an increase of 1½d. for every 6d. rise in the selling price, or any other fair increase that might be agreed upon for each 6d. in the increase of price.

Mr. J. Herd, of Birmingham, has patented a new kind of asphalt pavement, which in several respects seems to be an improvement upon anything else of the kind. Mr. Herd's invention consists chiefly in an improvement upon the patent of Messrs. Davison and Walker, which, to prevent slipperiness, imbeds the asphalt in an iron frame, from which ornamental studs project slightly above the surface. It was found under the old system that the iron and asphalt did not properly adhere, in consequence of their not cooling together. To obviate this difficulty, Mr. Herd proposes to have the asphalt and iron heated while in the process of amalgamation, and then made into convenient blocks, with which a whole street may be paved in a very short time, and with comparatively little trouble. By Mr. Herd's process the blocks are rendered compact masses of almost indestructible pavement, and it will be possible to construct the blocks of such a depth as to enclose gas, telegraph, telephone, and other service pipes, which can subsequently be reached for renewals and repairs with much less difficulty than has hitherto been experienced. So far as ordinary wear and tear on the surface is concerned, it would scarcely be possible to provide any other pavement of so durable a quality. A portion of it has already been tried in Birmingham with the most successful results. Mr. Herd patented his process about nine months ago, and the invention seems to be intrinsically so good and so full of promise as a mere financial investment that it is in contemplation to form a limited company for the extensive carrying out of the plan. The opinions expressed concerning it by persons most competent to judge are so entirely satisfactory that the attention of the Corporation and local authorities generally might well be directed to an investigation of its capabilities and merits. Mr. Herd has on view specimens showing the various stages of production, and also the finished pavement in the form in which it is placed down, and in the state in which the trial portion was taken up. The comparatively unworn and uninjured condition of the last-named, after a very severe and long-continued test, is such as to justify the expectations which have been formed with regard to the probability of the patent's speedy and general adoption.

TRADE IN SOUTH WALES.

Oct. 20.—Notwithstanding the severity of the weather on one or two days, the shipment of steam coal at the ports exhibits no signs of decreased activity. Cardiff has sent away 111,492 tons; Newport, 22,132; Swansea, 17,077. The principal event in connection with the latter port has been the opening of the new dock, on Tuesday, by the Prince of Wales, full details of which have been chronicled in the London and local newspapers. This, and the carrying out of the projected railway from the Rhondda Valley to the port, will place that town in a much healthier condition as regards trade. The circular issued by Mr. Wales, the Inspector, prohibiting the use of gunpowder in mines, except at such times as the colliers are not in the pit, has been protested against both by masters and men. At a meeting of the masters, held at the Royal Hotel, Cardiff, on Saturday, at which collieries were represented making a total output of between 14 and 15 million tons annually, a committee was appointed to deal with the matter. At an inquest held at Merthyr, in connection with a fatal accident at Dowlais, it was elicited in the course of the enquiry that the use of naked lights was common in all the Dowlais pits, a statement which called forth a most decisive condemnation of the practice from the Inspector, who was present. The manager defended it on the ground that the use of the safety-lamp caused premature blindness among the workmen. The iron and steel trade has taken a new departure, and begins to exhibit some of its old activity. Orders are plentiful, and prices are hardening. The winter prospects are excellent. Not much has been sent away this week. A new wireworks company, at Merthyr, will shortly commence business, as the first sod was cut on Monday last, in the presence of a few influential inhabitants. The Glanyrafon Tin-Plate Works were re-started on Tuesday, under the management of Messrs. John Davies and Co., of Morriston. This industry is not reviving to any extent, although the demand from America is pretty good.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Oct. 19.—There is little now to report in connection with the coal and coke trades. Orders are still abundant, and the prospect for the future is cheering; but very heavy weather has been again experienced in the North Sea, and the movements of shipping and shipment of coal have been seriously retarded in consequence. Numbers of steamers are detained on the other side, and the Baltic business is seriously interfered with in consequence. Coasting steamers and sailing vessels have been compelled to take refuge in the Humber and other places. There is an abundance of business on the books, and a large amount of tonnage is engaged to arrive. The house coal trade continues to improve as the season advances, and prices of this coal are increasing. Harton best house coal is now 10s. 6d. per ton. The experiment made by the Marquis of Londonderry to sell coal direct to the consumers in London from his own wharf is understood to have so far proved very successful, and his example will be followed by the Earl of Durham and other large colliery owners on the Tyne and Wear. It is expected that this movement will greatly improve this branch of trade, and confer great benefits on the colliery proprietors, and also ultimately on the coal mines in the district, as if the masters can by this means secure fair profits on the sale of the coals they will be in a position to pay better wages in the end to the men. The emigration movement continues in full force here. Numbers of miners with their families leave weekly. The bulk of them are bound for the American continent, but some go to Australia and New Zealand.

Gas coal with the winter approaching is getting into greater demand. In the price of this coal there is not much change at the Durham collieries, with the exception of house coal. Both iron-masters and manufacturers are coming into the market thus early for coal and coke for next year. It is not in all cases that colliery owners will commit themselves for long periods, but some contracts have been made over the greater part of next year at about 3d. per ton advance upon the prices which have been ruling for the last three or four months. Screened coal in Durham is about 5s. 6d. to 6s., and unscreened 1s. less at the pits. Furnace coke is from 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. per ton at the ovens.

There has been a great demand for tonnage on these rivers of late, and a very substantial advance in freights has been got in consequence. There is also quite a dearth of small ships from 200 to 400 tons, which are required for the coasting trade. Only iron vessels of large size have been built for some time, and the small sailing vessels used in the coasting trade for the smaller ports have been almost annihilated by the late winter storms. There is no wooden shipbuilding now going on, except at Wisbeach and in one or two other places on the east coast. Small iron vessels will no doubt be built to meet this trade, as their want is now urgently felt. The new iron shipbuilding works commenced at Scotswood, on the Tyne, have made good progress, and the first vessel will be launched on Saturday. As this is the first ship to be launched above the Tyne bridges considerable interest is manifested in the interesting and important event. The steamer to be launched is one of considerable dimensions, and will be named the Tancarville. The works belong to Messrs. Campbell, Mackintosh, and Bowstead.

The chemical trade has improved considerably during the present year, but it is not yet in a satisfactory state. This great trade has, like the coal and iron trades, passed through a period of great depression during the past two or three years, mainly owing to over production, the make having been too much for the demand. Lately, however, the make has been to some extent reduced, although some of the largest firms have refused to reduce their make. At present the trade is quiet, but prices on the whole keep tolerably steady;

there is rather more demand for next year, but so far not much actual business for forward delivery has been transacted.

The iron trade continues on the whole good, and the prospect of demand for pig and finished iron is still encouraging, but the absence of many leading men has caused some dulness and inaction so far as transactions are concerned for the moment. There is a decided improvement in the demand, and it is stated that American enquiries are again in the market for Cleveland iron, but looking at the present rate of prices and the great advance on freights, prices in that quarter must be much higher to ensure business. The price of No. 3 pig-iron is now practically the same, 43s. per ton. Warrants keep very steady. Messrs. Connall's stock of iron is decreasing, being now 182,245 tons, the weekly decrease being about 1800 tons. The men are somewhat uneasy owing to the notices received by some of them owing to the reduction of make, but no serious complications have yet arisen. The finished iron trade continues very steady, and prices are rising. Very favourable reports can be given as to the iron shipbuilding, the engineering, the forge trade, &c. Ship-plates are 67. 10s. to 67. 12s. 6d., and others in proportion. The coal and coke trades are steady. At Middlesbrough, on Tuesday, the market was firm, but only a limited business was done, and there was no change in prices. All kinds of iron, raw and manufactured, remain as quoted above. The Walker Rolling Mills on the Tyne, once the main seat of the iron trade in this district, have been closed some time, but those works are shortly to be re-opened. The works have been purchased by some gentlemen at a low price, and a limited company is now being formed to work them. The services of a good man have been secured to act as secretary and manager. For the present the company will confine its operations to iron ship-plates and merchant iron, but will eventually manufacture steel ship-plates and other steel goods as the steel trade more fully develops. The locality cannot be surpassed, as coal is cheap and abundant on the spot, and land carriage, per rail, and water carriage from the works direct.

REPORT FROM NORTH WALES, SALOP, AND CARDIGAN.

Oct. 20.—The recent advance in the price of coal has been followed by a movement on the part of the colliers for a rise of 7½ per cent. in their wages, and weekly instead of fortnightly pay. The refusal of the employers to comply with the whole of these demands led to the beginning of a strike on Monday morning. Meetings of the men were held at each colliery during the morning, at which delegates were appointed to attend a general meeting of the colliers of the district to be held at Wrexham in the afternoon. This meeting was attended not only by the delegates but also by about 5000 miners. A proposition that the demand for a 7½ per cent. advance be insisted upon was lost before an amendment to the effect that the offer of the masters of an advance of 5 per cent. be accepted, and that a fresh notice for the additional 2½ with the weekly wages be given. The men resumed work on Tuesday morning. It was also unanimously resolved at the meeting to form a North Wales Miners' Legal Protection Society, rules for the management of which were provisionally adopted.

The travels of a mining correspondent amid the high and wild passes and peaks of the Berwyn Mountains during the fearful storm of last Thursday night and Friday were, it may be supposed, of a wild and perilous description. The wind raged furiously, uprooting what trees there were to uproot. The rain, changing often into sleet and hail, came down pitilessly. The mountain streams were unusually swollen, forming magnificent waterfalls over the very crests of the mountains and down their precipitous sides for nearly 1000 ft. Worst of all, the torrents washed away the roads—if wild mountain tracks may be called by this name—in many places. I have had much rough travelling in my time, but I have never experienced anything like the discomfort and peril of last Friday.

The effect of the storm on the waterworks in the Vyrnwy Valley at Llanwddyn was to cause the waters of the river to back up their old channel, and to fill the excavation now being made for the masonry of the great embankment, drowning wagons, rails, and everything else. The men were, however, placed at other points of the work, and the continuous pumping which is going on is said to be lowering the water rapidly, so that work is expected to be resumed at the deepest points next week.

Arrangements, it is said, have been made for the taking up of the Penpompren, Penybanc, and Ergloed United Mines, Cardiganshire, by an influential company. Rich discoveries of ore have been made at these mines of late.

The works and machinery at Bryn Dyfi Mine are expected to be completed by the middle of November, when the dressing of the rich piles of ore brought out of the mine and the extensive reserves laid open within will commence.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Oct. 20.—The stormy weather rather interfered with mining operations in some of the lead districts, where work has been carried on in the primitive style. Still there has been a tolerably fair output of lead ore at the principal mines, for those doing anything like a fair business are few in number. The quantity of ironstone raised in the county appears to get less, and but little attention is paid to it, for Northamptonshire is looked upon as the great provider of the raw material to most of the furnaces in Derbyshire and Notts, and new Rutlandshire gives promises of being able to supply a good deal as well. The field is evidently a continuation of that from Northamptonshire, so that the landowners in the smallest counties will now reap a harvest they never anticipated, although some years since the writer in noticing the iron ore districts of Northamptonshire expressed the opinion that the same measures would be found running into Rutland. No iron ore is now worked under the Metalliferous Mines Act in Derbyshire, what is raised being in connection with the coal measures. The ore used, however, produces a good quality of pig, which realises a higher price than the Cleveland, not containing so much sulphur or phosphorus, and therefore well adapted for converting into steel by the new process; but the system which is being so successfully carried out in the Cleveland district has not been even talked about in Derbyshire, where it could not fail to be profitable. Makers of pig have had a better time of it of late, owing to the increased demand and the advance in price caused by the position taken by the Cleveland and Scotch makers. Of late more has also been done in manufacturing iron, the mills running much better than for some time past, whilst prices of all qualities of finished iron have gone up. The foundries are kept fairly going in pipes and other heavy and light castings. The steel works at Dronfield are as busy as ever, but nothing of late has transpired with respect to their removal to Cumberland, the mooted of which a short time since caused so much sensation in the district. At the collieries the men are now well employed, and the demand for house coal has been more than usually large for the time of year, and prices have gone up in some instances 1s. per ton, and in most 6d. at least. The London trade is now good, and a heavy tonnage has been sent from the leading collieries, Clay Cross alone having during last month sent 28,000 tons, Grassmoor 18,300 tons, and Eckington 16,800 tons. A large tonnage was also sent from several other collieries, including Blackwell, Langley Mill, Staveley, and Tibshelf. It may be said that the prices of late have advanced considerably in the London market, but there the merchants and not the colliery owners are able to fix whatever price they may happen to agree upon. Steam coal has been going off rather freely, more especially from the collieries that are connected with the line running to Grimsby and Hull, for which the shipment of late has been heavy, more especially to the Baltic, which cannot be expected to be open much longer, so that shipments are now being pushed energetically. Gas coal is being put on to the railways in large quantities, and there has also been a better inquiry for engine fuel and coke.

Trade in Sheffield has become more active in the heavier branches of trade, so that there has been an increased consumption of both iron and steel, prices of which have been advanced. Steel-faced armour-plates are being more enquired for, and both the Atlas and Cyclops works are busily engaged in them for our as well as for the Brazilian and other Governments. This important branch of manufacture being entirely confined to Sheffield, and patented on behalf

of the two great companies by Mr. Ellis and Mr. Wilson, steel-plates for shipbuilding are in growing request, but at the same time a good business is being done in the ordinary plates as well as in sheets, bars, hoops, and wire. New contracts, of course, are only taken at advanced rates, but those in hand and taken some time since cannot leave much margin of profit, seeing the difference there is in the price of the raw material now and what it was a couple of months ago. Bessemer makers continue busy, the rail department in particular being active, whilst prices have gone up from 10s. to 15s. per ton. For rails, tires, axles, and, indeed, for every description of railway material, the demand has in no way declined either as regards our home or foreign requirements. The cutlery branches are looking better, and some good orders have been given for both table and pocket knives, the finest qualities being in most request. Fine edge tools, saws, and files have been in improved demand, and skate-makers are preparing for active operations, seeing that few stocks of any size were left over from last year. At some of the engine works business has become more active, and most of the foundries are able to keep their men fully going.

The South Yorkshire coal trade is better than it has been for several months past, more being done in both "softs" and "hards." Prices of house coal have improved, but still the profits are small, whilst the summer owners were satisfied if they cleared themselves, whilst many were losers. A good deal of Silkstone and other coal is being forwarded to London by the Great Northern Railway, but the rate by that line is such as to place colliery owners at a great disadvantage compared with those in Derbyshire, which in consequence sends nearly three times as much coal as goes from the West Riding altogether. A difference of about 1s. 2d. per ton is a serious matter, so far as the London trade is concerned, and so long as that continues so long will the colliery owners of South Yorkshire be left behind in the competitive race, and the loss sustained must be shared by the railway company, for a lower carriage rate would cause nearly twice the quantity of coal to be sent over the Great Northern. Steam coal is being largely sent away to Grimsby for shipment to the South of Europe, and a fair tonnage is also being forwarded to Goole for shipment, but principally to the home ports.

A number of men are now employed at the Dodworth Silkstone Colliery (in liquidation) in clearing the roads and getting the places into a working state. There is, therefore, a probability that the colliery, which not so long since found employment for nearly a thousand hands, will be once more at work before long.

TO INVESTORS.

TIN HILL MINES (LIMITED).

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF THE MINES.

TIN HILL has now received the equipment of a first-class Mine. A powerful Cornish beam engine has been erected, stamps and dressing floors laid out, and a continuous supply of fair grade ore at surface and in sight. In addition to this, at the Plexy Lode there is in view ore ranging up to 7 cwt. of tin per ton. The whole of this work has been accomplished in less than 12 months.

UNDERGROUND.

The position of the Mine is equally satisfactory. Four lodes, as enumerated in the following extract from the Official Report, are now being worked.

POINTS FROM WHICH TIN IS BEING RAISED.

Red Lode, 10 Fm. Level: Stopes in active operation.—Plexy Lode, 5 Fm. Level: Men at work sinking winze.—Great Plexy Lode, 10 Fm. Level: Quantity of ore broken in level.—West Plexy Lode, 10 Fm. Level: Stopes in active operation.

QUALITY OF ORE.

	Minimum Value.	Maximum Value.
From Red Lode.....	20 lbs. p. ton of ore...	63 lbs. p. ton of ore
" Plexy Lode.....	560 "	900 "
" Gt. Plexy Lode..	19 "	56 "
" West Plexy Lode	34 "	65 "

PRESENT STATE AND FUTURE PROSPECTS OF TIN HILL.

We consider Tin Hill to be now a great success, and when the various points in depth at the Old Engine-shaft, New Engine-shaft, and Farm shaft are completed, we anticipate that additional and largely valuable resources of ore will be accessible; and as this goes on the shares must in sympathy advance with the value of the Mines to prices greatly above their present quotation.

Full Reports and Plans of the Mines, and latest prices for the Shares, can be obtained of—

Messrs. DALSTON AND CO.,

29, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.,

NOTE.—Intending investors will do well to inspect the Mines either personally or by agent before purchasing.

SOUTH DARREN MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austin Friars, on Tuesday,

Mr. THOMAS BUSH in the Chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the CHAIRMAN said that the meeting was a formal one, called for the purpose of confirming the resolutions for increasing the capital of the company, which, after full discussion, were adopted at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 26th ult. He had so recently expressed his opinion of the good results which had been obtained by him to the expenditure of the proposed amount, that it was unnecessary for him to say much on that point, especially as the reports from the mine made it clearer every week that they had a valuable property in the eastern ground which only awaited development. He then formally moved the confirmation of the following resolutions:—That the directors be, and they are hereby, authorised to increase the capital of the South Darren Mining Company (Limited) by a sum not exceeding 4500l., in ordinary shares, limited to 30s. each, payable 5s. on application, 5s. on allotment, the remainder to be called up at the discretion of the directors, but no call to exceed 10s. per share, nor to be payable at a shorter interval than three months from the previous one, but any shareholder shall be at liberty to pay up in full on any of the said new shares allotted to him, and such new shares when fully paid shall rank for dividend *pari passu* with the 9000 shares previously constituting the capital of the company. That the new shares be offered to the shareholders on the register this day, in the proportion to the existing shares held by them, and that if not accepted within the time to be fixed by the directors, the said new shares may be disposed of by the directors in such manner as they may think most beneficial to the company, in accordance with Clause 23 of the company's Articles of Association. Mr. SCHOFIELD, in seconding the motion, stated that the latest reports fully bore out the statement he made at the last meeting, that the ore was becoming more continuous, and the lode consequently more productive in the shaft and levels east and west at the 120, the deepest points of the mine. The motion having been carried unanimously, the proceedings terminated.

The LIST of APPLICATION for SHARES will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 29th inst. for LONDON; and WEDNESDAY, the 2nd NOVEMBER, for BELGIUM.

THE BELGIAN DATE COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £100,000, in Shares of £5 each.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, HENRY HAYMEN, Esq.

The Right Hon. the Earl POULETT.

Sir STEPHEN HILL, C.B., late Governor of Newfoundland.

Major RICHARD DUKINFIELD ASTLEY, Spring Lodge, Ealing.

T. F. HENLEY, 6, Cornhill Mansions, Cornhill Gardens, S.W.

M. AUGUSTE CLAVAREAU, Directeur au Ministère des Finances de Belgique, Rue de la Loi, Brussels.

M. EMILIE BOCKSTAELE, C.E., Burgomaster of the Royal Residence of Laeken, Knight of the Order of Leopold, President of the Council of Melice, Director of Charbonnage de Fleurus, &c., Chaussée d'Anvers, Laeken, Brussels.

ISIDORE HENDRICKX, Esq., Managing Director in Belgium.

BANKERS.

In London—THE IMPERIAL BANK (Limited), 6, Lothbury, E.C.

In Brussels—Messrs. BRUGMANN FILS, 9, Rue d'Arenberg.

BROKERS—Messrs. GODFREY R. PEARSE and CO., 14, Angel-court.

SECRETARY—EGERTON STANLEY HAYMEN, Esq.

OFFICES—125, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

Date Coffee has been approved by the Royal Court of Belgium, and by their Royal Highnesses the Count and Countess of Flanders.

DATE COFFEE.—Palais de Bruxelles, 23rd August, 1881.—I have received the Date Coffee from the Date Coffee Company of London, for the use of the Court. I may certify to you that this product is excellent, and beg of you to forward again a case of the same Coffee.

Please accept the assurance, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES REISSE,

Comptroller-General of the Household of the King of the Belgians.

DATE COFFEE.—Admon. des Biens and Affaires de S.A.R. le Comte de Flandres.—To the Date Coffee Company, Old Broad-street, London.—Chateau des Amers, 12th September, 1881.—Gentlemen: I have the honour to inform you that their Royal Highnesses (the Comte and Comtesse de Flandres) have found your Date Coffee very good, and approve very much of this new product.

You will be kind enough to forward us, Gentlemen, on the first occasion another case of 25 boxes of this Coffee.

Receive, &c.,

(Signed) G. ANDREWS,

The Head of Division.

DATE COFFEE.—Laeken, 5th August, 1881.—To Dr. Vander, A.A.

From this experiment it results that this Coffee has not excited the nervous system—that is, does not trouble the digestion—and that my Boarders have drunk it with pleasure.

As regards myself, after having drunk the said Coffee, which I have found excellent. I have slept well, after having taken ordinary coffee, had not occurred to me for a considerable time past.

Please receive, Sir, &c., &c.,

(Signed) BLANCHARD,

Director of the Asylum for Aged People of the Royal Residence of Laeken.

DATE COFFEE.—Laeken, 6th August, 1881.—On the other side you will find the letter of Mr. Blanchard, Director of the Asylum of Laeken. His Boarders greatly praise your Date Coffee. I have drunk some of it myself, and find it excellent.

One of the Physicians to H.M. King of the Belgians, and also to the Asylum for Aged People of the Royal Residence of Laeken, and Physician of the State Railways.

DATE COFFEE.—Brussels, 31st August, 1881.—Its agreeable taste renders its use pleasant to the most delicate palate; besides, as it acts in no way to excite the nervous system, it is a precious substitute to use to replace the ordinary coffee for people afflicted with nervousness, and where coffee or tea must strictly be prohibited.

(Signed) Dr. CAREME,

Physician to the Household of the King, &c.

DATE COFFEE.—5, Boulevard du Nord, Brussels, 3d September, 1881.—The Date Coffee, taken even in strong doses, has produced no influence upon the nervous system—that is to say, created no agitation.

The Date Coffee is digested by the weakest and most susceptible people. A person, among others, with whom the ordinary coffee produced perceptible disorders to the stomach and on the nervous system, has not found himself incommoded by the use of Date Coffee taken even in large doses.

I can but recommend the use of this product, which is called upon to render real services in most pathological cases.

(Signed) Dr. VAUTHIER, Late Physician to the Navy, Managing Director of the Grand Thermo-Hydrotherapeutic Establishment of Saint Amand-les-Eaux, Nord, France; Knight of several Orders; Founder of the Journal of Medicine, the "Lancette Belge."

DATE COFFEE.—Brussels, 2nd September, 1881. Sir,—I have tried your Date Coffee, and find it contains the nutritious elements of the Coffee Arabica, without having its stimulating properties on the brain—properties which develop with a slightly nervous subject a particular irritability.

Your Coffee, therefore, suits people perfectly well whose nervous system is irritable.

(Signed) Dr. CORTEN,

Knight of the Order of Leopold; Knight of the Order of La Couronne du Prusse avec la Croix Rouge; Physician to the Hospital of St. Gertrude; Member of the Institution of Hygiene of the City of Brussels.

DATE COFFEE.—Brussels, 26th August, 1881.—After a careful and serious examination, I can confirm what I have told you verbally, that this new product possesses all the advantages of coffee without having its inconveniences. It is a precious substitute for this last-named beverage, of which so many people have to complain.

It does not excite the nerves, is an essential point in our modern life. Derived from one of the finest fruits of nature, your Date Coffee must necessarily contain active nutritious elements. It offers the advantage that even for the sick it can be of real use when coffee or tea must be strictly prohibited.

I must not forget to mention that the taste of this new coffee is most agreeable.

(Signed) Dr. RIQUIER.

DATE COFFEE.—Revue Vinicole Européenne.—Paris: 46, Rue de Trévise. Bruxelles: 71, Rue d'Angleterre. Brussels, 12th September, 1881.—Sir,—A few days ago I consulted Mr. Warlomont, M.D., on a nervous illness with which I am afflicted, and as ordinary coffee has been strictly prohibited to me, he presented me with a box of Date Coffee, while recommending some for its qualities, specially tonic and non-exciting.

The Doctor having informed me that this coffee is not sold in Brussels, and finding that it in no way excites my nervous system, I shall feel much obliged if you will send me, as soon as possible, a case containing 10 kilog. contre remboursement.

I should not take the liberty of asking you for such a small quantity if it were not that Dr. Warlomont, Physician to the King, has specially recommended me to use this coffee, which he tells me has personally done him much good.

(Signed) J. JOUTIS, Chief Editor.

*Dr. Warlomont is Physician-Oculist to Their M.M. the King and Queen; Vice-President of the Academy of Medicine; Director of the Ophthalmic Institution for the Province of Brabant; Director of the Vaccinal Institution of the Government; Knight of the Order of Leopold; Knight Commander of the Order of "Isabella la Catholice"; Knight Commander of the Order of St. Stanislas of Russia; Officer of the Order of Francis I. of Naples; Knight of the Orders of St. Maurice and Lazarus (Italy), of the Sauveur (Greece), of Notre Dame de la Conception de Villa Vicosa (Portugal), of La Guadalupe (Mexico), of Charles III. (Spain).

DATE COFFEE.—Brussels, 3d September, 1881.—The sample parcel of Date Coffee having been used at the Asylum of the Blind, 136, Boulevard du Midi, Brussels, and having answered to the satisfaction of the aged boarders of both sexes at this establishment, the Board of Directors beg you to send a case of 25 boxes of 1 lb. each of this same product.

The Steward of the Royal Philanthropic Society.

(Signed) FRANK GYSENS.

DATE COFFEE.—L'Indépendance, 21st August, 1881.—We hear that a new product, called upon before long to create a great sensation, has appeared. It relates to Date Coffee, of which marvels are said. It is appetizing, digestive, and does not excite the nerves.

Above all it seems to be an excellent beverage for the Navy and Army, as it is easily prepared.

DATE COFFEE.—Bruxelles, 26th September, 1881.—Sir: Your Date Coffee has been prescribed or ordered for me by Dr. Deroubaix, the Royal Physician, recommended as being a tonic beverage, cooling and non-excitant. The ordinary coffee is strictly forbidden to me, and I would beg of you, by the present, to be so good as to send me 5 kilog., taking the cost forward by reimbursement.

Believe me, Sir, yours, &c., &c.,

(Signed) J. VAN DENN.

Rue Main, No. 136, Schaerbeek (Iez Bruxelles).

DATE COFFEE.—Brussels, 29th July, 1881.—I have tried same, and can but feel gratified for having done so. Your product has an agreeable taste, and leaves nothing to be desired as regards its hygienic properties.

It accelerates the digestion without irritating the nerves, and keeps the brain well disposed without depriving of some sleep.

In short, it deserves to be adopted by everybody, without excepting the most nervous people.

(Signed) GUILLEMY,

Professor at the Faculty and Physician of the Hospitals; Knight of the

Order of Leopold; Knight of the Order of the Legion d'Honneur; Knight of the Order de Mérite de Bavière; Knight Commander of the Order of St. Stanislas of Russia; Member of the Provincial Council of Brabant; Coroner of the City of Brussels; Administrator of the Ophthalmic Institution of the Province of Brabant, &c.

DATE COFFEE.—Brussels, 6th September, 1881.—Sir!—Having had occasion to appreciate the hygienic qualities of your Date Coffee, we beg of you to be good enough to forward two cases of 25 boxes each to the "Crèche Royale, Ecole Gardienne," of the suburb of Laeken, placed under the high patronage of H.M. the Queen of the Belgians, and situate Rue Simons, No. 12. We shall recommend the same to the other "Crèches."

(Signed) A. VAN DERNANT, the Secretary.

(Signed) L. GEELHAND,

President of the Royal Philanthropic Society, under the patronage of their M.M. the King, the Queen, and the Royal Family.

DATE COFFEE.—Chaussée d'Anvers, Bruxelles, 3rd September, 1881.—Having been called in consultation, together with Dr. Crocq,* to one of my patients, Madam G.—, prostrated with severe illness, we have prescribed her the Date Coffee of the Date Coffee Company, of London.

"I am pleased to declare that this beverage has been most salutary to her, that she drinks it with pleasure, and that it produces with our patient no symptoms as regards the nervous system."

"Being desirous to let several people participate in the advantages which this beverage offers you will oblige by sending me a few cases of Date Coffee."

(Signed) Dr. MARTHA,

Physician to the Hospital of the Royal Residence of Laeken; Member of the Provincial Council of Brabant.

*Dr. Crocq is Sénateur for the province of Brabant; Professor at the Faculty of Medicine; Knight Officer of the Order of Leopold; has been presented with the Croix Commemorative, Croix Civique, Médaille des Epidémies du Cholera, 1849; Knight Commander of the Conc. of Villa Vicosa; Knight Officer of the Couronne de Chêne; Member of the Local Medical Commission; Vice President of the Anatomopathologic Society, &c., &c.

The directors feel justified in stating they confidently believe the profits of the Company will be more than sufficient to pay a dividend of 50 per cent. on the nominal Capital of the Company.

The success of Date Coffee as a commercial enterprise is shown by the fact that the Shares of the Date Coffee Company are over 100 per cent. premium.

Full Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained at the offices of the Company, 125, Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

MINING "EL CALLAO," GUAYANA, VENEZUELA

COUPONS OF SHARES..... 322

Gold in bars produced in the month of July, 1881, and remitted to Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., London, 4749-46 ozs.

DIVIDEND distributed for each coupon, \$100.

(Signed) A. J. CAGNINACCI, Vice-President.

(Signed) VICTOR J. GRILLET, Treasurer.

ONTARIO SILVER MINING COMPANY

DIVIDEND No. 72.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF FIFTY CENTS

(2s.) PER SHARE has been DECLARED for September, PAYABLE at the Office of the Transfer Agents, WELLS, FARGO, and Co., 65, Broadway, on and after the 15th inst.

The above Dividend is payable at our office on all Stock registered in England.

EIVES AND ALLEN, Agents, 99, Cannon-street, E.C.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Proprietors will be HELD at the office of the company, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of November next, at One o'clock precisely.

An election of a new Director will take place. Lewis Henry Perry, Esq., is a candidate for the vacancy.

The above Meeting will be converted into an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING for the purpose of considering and passing the following Resolution:—

"That a call of 2s. 6d. per share be and the same is hereby made on all the shareholders in the company, the same to be payable on the 5th day of December next."

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 29th instant, and re-opened on the day succeeding the meeting.

By order of the Board, W. M. BROWNE, Secretary.

Offices: No. 3, Great Winchester-street Buildings, E.C., London, 20th October, 1881.

RIO TINTO COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 24th, to MONDAY, the 31st, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Interim Dividend, which will be paid on the 1st November.

Holders of Share Warrants to bearer are informed that they will receive payment of the said Interim Dividend at the rate of Twelve Shillings per share, free of income-tax, on and after Tuesday, the 1st November, 1881, on presentation of Coupon No. 6, either at the Company's office in London, or at the Société Générale, rue de Provence, 56, Paris; or at the Deutsche Nationalbank in Bremen.

Coupons for payment in London must be left four clear days previously for examination, and may be deposited on or after the 24th inst.

By order, R. J. FENNESSY, Secretary.

Offices of the Company—2, Cophthall-buildings, E.C., 21st October, 1881.

THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Scottish Australian Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, London, on FRIDAY, the 28th October instant, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, to receive the Directors' report and accounts, declare a dividend, and transact the other usual business.

The Share Transfer Books will be closed from Thursday, the 29th instant, until Friday, the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors, C. GRAINGER, Secretary.

50, Old Broad-street, London, Oct. 17, 1881.

CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Consolidated Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at N. 2, George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C., on MONDAY, the 31st October next, at Three o'clock P.M. precisely.

By Order, CHARLES CADOGAN, Secretary.

October 22nd, 1881.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER

9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 28 Years).

ALL BUSINESS TRANSACTED FREE OF ANY CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

Notice to Investors and Speculators. Mr. BUDGE has DEALINGS in—

75 Almada, 50 Goodereve, 50 Prince of Wales, 100 Fort Phillip, 100 Choraleas, 25 Hingston Down, 25 South Indian, 40 Polrose, 50 South Devon, 100 South Penrithal, 35 South Darn, 100 Tambracherry, 20 West Killy, 50 West Phoenix, 100 West Polbreen, 50 West Godolphin, 100 West Crebore, 20 Wheel Coates, 100 Wheel Jewell, 50 Gold Coast, 100 Potosi.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in West Polbreen, Wheel Agar, West Killy, Penhalls, New Killy, East Blue Hills, West Pollice, Dolcoath, and West Godolphin.

MR. W. MARLBOROUGH, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,

29, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 28 Years).

Can sell the following SHARES at prices annexed:—

100 Almada, 6s. 3d., 25 Indian Trevel, £1 1s 3, 200 Port Phillip, 5s. 9d., 40 Bedford Unit, £1 1/4, 150 Kapanga, 8s. 3d., 25 Parys Corpn., 15s. 6, 25 Birsleye Creek, £1 1/4, 40 Kik Hill, 17s. 6d., 60 Quartz Hill, 17s. 6d., 100 Brazilian Gold, 18s. 9d., 60 La Plata, 18s. 9d., (fully paid.) 40 Bwlch United, 150 Lady Ashburton, £2 1/2, 50 Rhodes Reef, 16s. 3d., 100 Colar, 20s. pd., 21s. 3d., 10 Minera, £9, 20 Ruby, £4 6s. 3d., 25 Colorado, £2 10s., 100 Nouveau Monde, 14s. 6, 100 Sortridge, 15s. 6d., 100 Callao Dis, 16s. 3d., 50 N. Trumpet Con., 50 So. Indian, £1 10s., 150 Chontales, 3s. 3d., 60 New West Caradon, 40 Tambracherry, 15s. 6d., 50 Dev. Friendship, 20s., 10s. 6d., 40 United Van and Glyn, 5s. 6d., 100 Don Pedro Gold, 10s., 70 New Killy, £2 1s. 3d., 50 West Polbreen, 10s. 6d., 30 Emma, £2 1/2, 50 New Wh. Peavor, 11s., 30 Wheel Jewell, 12s., 50 Gold Coast, fully pd., 115 Lady Ashburton, £2 1/2, 90 West Crebore, 10s., 75 Herodfoot, 8s., 100 Parks Consols, 14s., 50 Hoover Hill, fully pd., 10s., 40 Indian Glen, £1 10s., 75 Penberthy Crofts, 25s. 6d., 40 Indian Phoenix, £1 13, 20s. 6d.

SPECIAL DEALING in Standard Bank of London (Limited), and Southwark and Deptford Tram.

MR. THOMAS CORNISH, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER

AND FINANCE AGENT.

Twenty-five Years Practical Experience in Australian Gold Mining and Management.

Advice on Gold Mining Investment.

Author of "Gold Mining: Its Results and its Requirements."

109, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PARTNERSHIP.

WANTED, a PARTNER, with £20,000 or £25,000, to join the owner in WORKING a SUCCESSFUL and IMPROVING COLLIERY. Enquiries to be addressed to Mr. DEVER, of DeLoitte, Dever, Griffiths, and Co., Chartered Accountants, 4, Lothbury, London, E.C.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., STOCK BROKER, 16, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, E.C.

Mr. THOMPSON transacts business in every species of Stock Exchange and Mining Securities.

Mr. THOMPSON affords reliable information to investors, and can give when desired, a list of first-class Stocks and Shares, yielding 4 to 10 per cent. dividends upon present prices.

Mr. THOMPSON's weekly Circular may be had on application.

MR. W. TREGELLAS, 40, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.

Deals in all descriptions of STOCKS and SHARES at close market prices. He strongly recommends the immediate purchase of GOLD HILL Mine Shares and BRAZILIAN GOLD Mine Shares, which are safe to have a great rise. Full information on application personally or by letter.

MR. W. B. COBB, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,

29, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HERODSFOT MINE.—We can SELL ANY PART OF ONE

HUNDRED SHARES in the above for 6s. 3d., cash,

ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,

85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JOSEPH TOMS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,

No. 88, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C., has FOR SALE—

20 Bwlch United, £1 1/4, 25 West Holway, 50 North Hendre, 10 East Lovell, £2 18s 9d, 10 Minera, 100 Rhosmor, 70 East Blue Hills, 11s 9, 20 Akankoo Gold (7s. 6d, 100 East Wh. Rose (offer 20 Ruby, paid), 6s. 3d, wanted).

Special business can be transacted in the shares against which prices are not affixed. J. T. solicits offers.

MR. CHARLES J. SIMS,

MINING AGENT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,

2, DRAPER'S GARDENS, LONDON, E.C.

MR. G. E. O. LEE

CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,

NORTH ORMESBY, MIDDLESBOROUGH.

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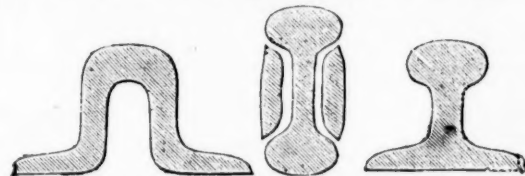
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